The People's Press.

L. V. & E. T. BLUM,
PUBLISHERS AND PROPRIETORS.

TERMS:—CASH IN ADVANCE.

One Copy one year, ... $1.50
" " six months, ...75
" " three " 50

The People's Press.

Devoted to Politics, Literature, Agriculture, the Markets and General Information.

VOL. XXXIII. SALEM, N. C., THURSDAY, MARCH 12, 1885. NO. 10.

JOB PRINTING

THE PRESS JOB DEPARTMENT

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Be sure to give us a trial before contracting with anyone else.

NOBODY REALLY CARES.

If you've anything to grieve you,
And fill your heart with fears,
If Poverty bides near you,
And your days are dimmed by tears,
If you find with soul despairing
No answer to your prayers,
Don't say a word about it, for
Nobody really cares.

If health and strength forsake you,
And pain and sickness bring
A gloom that clouds the sunshine
And shadows everything,
If you feel that lot so weary
But seldom mortal bears,
Don't say a word about it, for
Nobody really cares.

This world is fond of pleasure,
And, take it at its best,
'Tis sadly bored unless you
Meet it with smile and jest;
It yawns o'er Want's complainings,
At sorrow coldly stares,
So never tell your troubles,
Nobody really cares.

—*Margaret Eytinge, in Harper's Weekly.*

WITHOUT HER CONSENT.

It was a chilly November night when the train got to Hampden.

Hampden was one of those new, unfinished places which require the brightest of sunlight, the greenest frames of quivering leaves to make them at all presentable. And in the gray, uncompromising medium of the November dusk Hampden looked dreary enough, with the dark chimney of the new silk mill rising out of the hemlock woods, the staring Queen Anne depot, the church, which bore a strong family resemblance to a child's wooden toy, and the stone quarry to the left, which reminded the thoughtful looker-on of a gigantic fortification in an unfinished state.

"Humph!" said Mrs. Nedley, as she looked around her. "A queer place."

Her niece Phebe was there to meet her with a box wagon and a white-nosed old horse.

"Folks can't always choose where they're to live," said Phebe, who was always in a state of antagonism to Mrs. Nedley, "and Hampden is good enough for me."

"How is Philip?" asked Mrs. Nedley.

"Philip is well," said Phebe, as she helped the depot boy to hoist Aunt Nedley's trunk into the wagon.

Philip Barrow was Mrs. Nedley's favorite nephew. She had paid his bills at school, superintended his fortunes and finally purchased a share for him in the new silk mills.

"He's all I've got," said Mrs. Nedley, "except Phebe, and Phebe and I never did hitch horses together. And I want him to succeed in the world."

But within a few days a new claimant had arisen to Aunt Nedley's protection and tender consideration.

"To be sure, she is no relation to me," said Mrs. Nedly. "But her mother was my dearest friend, and I think I will adopt her 'for my sake.'"

And it was scarcely an hour from the time in which she learned that Sylvia Gray was an orphan that she wrote a kind letter to the girl asking her to come to the East for a visit.

"If you like it, my dear, there need be no occasion for your going back," she wrote. "We are both alone. Let us be companions to one another."

She had waited and waited and no reply had arrived; and while she waited a plan had developed itself in her mind.

"If she is her mother's daughter she can't help being pretty," said Mrs. Nedley. "Phil is a handsome lad. She shall marry Phil!"

And this explains Mrs. Nedley's presence at Hamden.

"I suppose you are still keeping house for Philip?" said she to Phebe, as they drove along in the chill twilight.

"No," said Phebe, skillfully guiding the old horse down a steep place in the road.

"He boards, eh?" said Mrs. Nedley.

"No, he don't board," answered Phebe. "His wife keeps house for him."

"What?" said Mrs. Nedley.

"He is married," announced Phebe, very much in the tone in which she might have said: "It's a cold evening," or "the train is late."

"Philip married!" repeated the old lady—"married! Stop, Phebe; don't drive a step further! Turn around at once. Take me back to the station. I'll return to Concord."

"Ain't you going to see Philip?" asked Phebe.

"Not if he's married," answered Mrs. Nedley, in a choked voice.

"He's got a proper, nice wife," pleaded Phebe. "You'll like her."

"No, I shan't," answered Mrs. Nedley. "Philip—married. Phebe, if you don't turn around, I'll get out and walk."

Mrs. Nedley's will was like adamant, and Phebe Barrow was forced to succumb to it.

And so it happened that Phebe and the white nosed pony arrived, solitary and alone, at the little cottage of the mill superintendent half an hour later.

Phil came out into the porch, carrying a lamp in his hand.

Mrs. Phil ran after him, with a pink apron tied around her trim waist and her brown fringe of hair blowing back from her forehead.

"Where's my aunt?" said Phil, as Phebe jumped out. "Didn't she come?"

"She came," said Phebe, curtly; "but she's gone back again."

"Gone back again?"

"Yes. She didn't like it because you've married; so she's gone back by the 8:06 train."

"Oh, Phil!" cried Mrs. Barrow, who was a round, cherry cheeked little woman, with soft hazel eyes and a mouth like a rosebud. "What shall we do? Why didn't you consult her before you married me?"

Phil Barrow broke into a great laugh.

"My dear," said he, "it wasn't her consent I wanted; it was yours."

"Oh! But Phil, she has done so much for you."

"She's a good soul, but she's eccentric," said the mill superintendent. "Go in, Phebe, and get your tea."

"I'm sure I can't eat a mouthful," said Mrs. Phil, despairingly. "And the biscuits I mixed myself; and the fried chicken, and the White mountain cake—oh, Phil! oh, Phil!"

"Don't fret, dear," said Phil, "my Aunt Nedley has missed a very good supper; that I can tell her."

"But I've blighted your future," said Mrs. Barrow, tragically seizing the sugar tongs.

"We'll go to Concord to-morrow and see the old lady," soothed Phil. "She must surrender if she sees you, wifey."

Phebe chuckled grimly.

"That's all very well," said she, "but you forget that an old lady and a young man don't look at a girl with the same eyes."

"Hold your tongue, Phebe," said the mill superintendent. "Where's the use of always croaking?"

And then Mrs Phil began to laugh, and Phebe, who after her crabbed fashion, was fond of her pretty young sister-in-law, laughed also; and, after all the dainty little supper was eaten and enjoyed, even though Aunt Nedley's face was steadfastly turned toward Concord.

Her own fireside had never seemed so solitary and dreary as it did upon that November night.

The maids, gossiping in the kitchen, were called upon to rekindle the dead fire. The tea, smoky and half cold, was served, and Mrs. Nedley was just resolving to go to bed when Betsey brought a letter.

"P'stman, mum; he left it a week ago," said she. "It had fallen down back of the letter box."

"Ah," said Mrs. Nedley, fitting on her spectacles and scrutinizing the seal and directions "from Silvia Gray! Now I shall have some one to love in Philip's place."

But she had not read three lines before she flung the letter indignantly on the sulking fire.

"Married!" she exclaimed. "That child! Is everybody crazy to get married, I wonder? And she hopes I'll excuse her, but her husband thinks—folly and nonsense! What is her husband to me? Betsy, my chamber candle!"

"Bless me, ma'am!" said Betsy. "What has happened?"

"Everything!" said Mrs. Nedley. "Don't let me be called before eight o'clock to-morrow morning. I almost wish that I could go to sleep and sleep forever."

And Mrs. Nedley, in the silence and solitude of her own room, fell to thinking to what charitable institution she could leave her money.

With the Psalmist of old she could earnestly have cried, "Vanity of vanities, all is vanity."

"I loved Philip," she said, "and I had set my heart on Silvia—and such a match it would have been!"

She was sitting at her luncheon the next day, with the cockatoo on one side of her and the poodle on the other? when Betsy opened the door.

"Please, ma'am," said Betsy, "company."

"Betsy," said Mrs. Nedley, severely, "I told you I was not at home to anybody to-day."

"Please ma'am," giggled Betsy, "he would come in."

"Who would come in?" said Mrs. Nedley.

"It's me, Aunt Nedley," said Philip Barrow, "and my wife. Don't be vexed."

The tall young mill superintendent came in, with his pretty wife hanging on his arm.

"Won't you kiss me, Aunt Nedley?" said Mrs. Phil, putting up her rosebud lips—"for my mother's sake?"

"Eh?" said Mrs. Nedley.

"Didn't you get my letter?" said Philip's wife.

"Letter?"

Mrs. Nedley was more convinced than ever now that she was asleep and dreaming.

"I wrote you all about it," said Mrs. Phil. "Don't you know? I am Silvia Gray. I met Philip when he came out to Denver to look at the new mill machinery, and he would be married immediately. He said he was sure you would forgive him. Will you forgive him, Aunt Nedley?"

"Yes, my dear; I will," said Mrs. Nedley, her face brightening up like the full moon peeping through mist wreaths; "but why didn't they tell me you were Silvia Gray?"

"Philip wanted to surprise you," said Silvia, hanging her head.

"Well, he has surprised me," said Aunt Nedley.

She went back to Hampden with the mill superintendent and his wife, and slept in the pretty pink and white bedroom which Silvia had prepared for her with so much pains; and she praised Silvia's chicken salad and prune pies, and she even condescended to approve of Phebe's half-completed silk counterpane; for life was all couleur de rose for her now.—*F. Marion Crawford.*

Making Leather From Catfish Skin.

"When I was shooting on the St. Francis river in Arkansas, some years ago, I discovered that catfish skin made good leather," said Jacob Trungenwalt, the fishing tackle maker on Third street, yesterday, "and I have manufactured it ever since. I heard a story when I was there about a big catfish which had broken all the nets in the neighborhood, and I laid for him with my gun beside a pool which he frequented. I stayed there all day and was leaving at moonrise, when I threw the remnants of some canned salmon on which I had lunched into the river. Suddenly I saw a huge black shining object roll half out of the water. My heart leaped into my mouth. I pulled myself together and held my gun in readiness. There was another splash, then bang went my gun, and floating in the pool I saw the big catfish. He was dead, the bullet having gone through his head. He weighed 160 pounds. Well, sir, I had him skinned in no time, intending to stuff the skin, but the fellow I gave the job to made a botch of it, and brought me the skin beautifully tanned instead. A happy thought struck me that I might profit by the accident, and I started and have since successfully carried out a catfish skin tannery. We make use of it for everything, from shoe laces to slippers, cabas, pocketbooks and fancy pocket case covers." The leather is light gray in color, very soft, and Mrs Trungenwalt says, "tougher than the hide of a badger."—*Philadelphia Times.*

A Fortune in Celery.

Fifteen years ago Lendert De Brazen, a Hollander, was a poor gardener near Kalamazoo, Mich., trying to make a living off of some marshy land he had purchased. After other things had failed, he experimented with celery and is now a rich man. What was a dozen years ago a swamp is to-day a vast celery field, beside which a hundred acre lot is but a garden. The shipping season begins in July, increases until the holidays, then gradually decreases until the crop is disposed of in the spring. Fifty tons daily are now being sent out, and the crop of 1884 will reach 5,000 tons. Twenty thousand stalks are raised upon an acre of ground. It is said that 2,000 persons in that locality are engaged in this industry.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

Wealth has its cares as well as poverty. We'll try the wealth care for a change.

AMERICA'S RICHEST WOMAN

MRS. GREEN AND HER IMMENSE FORTUNE.

How She Has Accumulated About Forty Million Dollars—Her Economy and Wonderful Shrewdness.

Mrs. Edward H. Green is one of the most extraordinary women in America. Wall street has long been filled with stories of her wealth, her penuriousness, her shrewdness, and her wonderful "financial operations." That she is the wealthiest woman in the United States is without question. Her $25,000,000 of first-class securities and government bonds that were in the vaults of John J. Cisco & Son are a part of her riches. Her wealth is believed to be about $35,000,000 or $40,000,000. To all intents and purposes she owns a controlling interest in the Louisville and Nashville railroad, of which her husband was long a director, and for a short time the president. Most of this immense wealth she has created by her own financial ability, and by a habit inherited from her father of strict economy and accumulation.

The shrewdest brokers on the street admit her remarkable business ability. Her knowledge of Wall street is extensive, but her quickness in discerning changes for making "turns" as in avoiding pitfalls and ambushes amounts to intuition. Many a mysterious but powerful movement in the financial world has been traced to her. Many of the stories about her are, of course, romances, but enough is true to warrant the statement that she is a positive force in the street. She is credited with even greater ability than her husband, who is a level-headed and acute financier, and who had created a fortune for himself before he married Mrs. Green.

Her maiden name was Harriet H. Robinson. Her father, whom she is said to resemble, was a rich old whaler of New Bedford, Mass. He made $9,000,000 in whaling vessels, and left this amount to his daughter many years ago. Following shortly after his death was an aunt, who left her $4,000,000. Out of this $13,000,000 she has accumulated her present immense possessions. This she has done by patient accumulation and by successful operations in the street. On several occasions she has "cornered" Reading to her profit and the discomfiture of the unfortunate persons who happened to be "short" of the stock. She dealt freely in Louisville and Nashville when her husband was prominent in the management.

Mr. Green had made a fortune of about $750,000 in Manilla, in the East Indies, before he met his wife. Many amusing and romantic stories are related of their courtship, and it is said that though her wealth was twelve times larger than his she had a clause inserted in the marriage contract providing not only that her fortune should be kept entirely distinct and separate from his, but also that he should, out of his means, defray all the living and personal expenses of both. He is a man remarkable for his height and figure. He is a man of great intelligence, affable in his manner, and naturally of a broader and more liberal disposition than his wife, though it is said he has been more or less influenced by her character. He has been a member of the Union club since 1860. It is understood that with an income of a million dollars a year their joint personal expenses do not exceed $5,000. While in this city they reside at the Glenham hotel, but Mrs. Green spends most of her time at Bellows Falls. They also have apartments in London, England.

Many are the stories of this eccentric lady's economy. She is strictly honest, but demands the half cent every time. The ambition of her life, it is said, is to make her son, a cripple, fifteen years old, the richest man in America. She has been known to carry a lot of securities worth hundreds of thousands of dollars to her bankers, the Ciscos, in her valise, riding down town in a stage.—*New York World.*

Names of Indians.

The American Indians, says *Health and Home*, do not usually bestow names upon their children until they are old enough to show some peculiarity of disposition, or character, and the name is intended to describe that peculiarty. These names are liable to be dropped and others substituted at any time, on the development of other characteristics—the performance of some remarkable experience. The name of an Indian always has, therefore, to his people, a significant meaning, while to the whites it may be very absurd. The *Council Fire*, a paper published in Washington, as the organ of the Quaker policy of justice and fair dealing toward the Indians, has many Indian names on its list of subscribers and contributors, from which we make the following selections:

Rev. John Jumper.	Vermillion.
Rev. C. Journey Cake.	Calico.
Thos. Wildcat.	Medicine Bull.
White Turkey.	White Antelope.
Blue Jacket.	Big Brain.
Chief Red Cloud.	Bear that Sleeps.
Chief Red Dog.	Running Horse.
Fire Lightning.	Iron Bear.
White Hawk.	High Horse.
Slow Bear.	Big Wolf.
Man Above.	Pacer Boy.
Cloud Shield.	Brave Hawk.
Running Eagle.	Poor Elk.
No Dress.	Revenger.
Kill Hard.	Bad Wound.
White Tail.	Little Soldier.
Barking Dog.	Charging Hawk.
Crazy Bear.	Stands His Ground.
His Horse is Blue.	Laughing Blood.
Mad Bull.	One Feather.
No Water.	Poison Oak.
Rising Sun.	Red Plume.
Lone Wolf.	Waking Elk.
Brave.	Good Shield.
Hunts the Enemy.	Star Bird.
Little Moon.	Six Feathers.
Chases the Crow.	Plenty Bears.
Whirlwind Man.	High Wolf.
Stand Round.	Spotted Crow.

Fat People in Public Life.

Judge David Davis is here with his young bride, says a recent Washington letter. Their is about forty years' difference in their ages, but the old judge has grown thinner since his marriage, though his eye is brighter than ever. Perhaps the fattest couple in our political history was General Knox and his wife, who used to be central figures of court society in Washington's day. Knox was Washington's secretary of war, and it is said that both he and his wife pulled the scales at full three hundred pounds. General Knox began life as a bookseller in Boston, and he met his wife in his bookstore, where she came to purchase. Her name was Miss Fletcher, and she was the daughter of the Hon. Thomas Fletcher, the secretary of the Province. The Fletchers opposed the match, but it finally came off and Henry Knox soon became more noted than his father-in-law. He died at last from his carelessness in eating. A chicken bone, choked him and he swallowed it. Mortification of the stomach resulted, and he died at fifty-six.

NEWS AND NOTES FOR WOMEN.

Chestnut and mushroom are the new fashionable colors.

In the English civil service there are 3,260 women clerks.

Sixty-four women engravers earn their livelihood in England.

Jerseys will be in greater demand than ever this coming spring.

There are fifty new shades of brown, almost as many of green.

There are 7,162 women missionaries and preachers in England.

Ten thousand five hundred women bind English books and 2,302 assist in printing them.

The newest crepe lisse neck plaitings are bordered with very small beads in pearl, gold or crystal.

Gold jewelry set with small stones is fashionable. These stones are usually incrusted in a rough surface.

There are 347 female blacksmiths in England, all of whom actually swing heavy hammers and do men's work.

A silver cream-colored necklace, for visiting toilet, has different animals' heads in raised filigree on its coin drops.

A number of New Haven women have been selling their hair to raise money for the necessaries of life. Their husband's have none to sell.

Mrs. Harriet Smith, of Tuckertown, Fla., has proved that women have a soul above the fashions. She is making money by running a large sawmill.

The English clockmakers produce the most accurate timekeepers, the French the finest decorative clocks, and the American manufacturers the best clocks for a moderate price.

Changeable brown agates, called tiger-eye, are much used for ladies' umbrella handles. For gentlemen, buckhorn mounted with silver, or silver chased with hawthorn blossoms, is preferred.

A new jabot is of point d'Angleterre and is a combination of pale crepe shirred, the lace forming Vandyked points and embellished with pale pink satin bows here and there. It is wider and squarer than the jabot of last year.

It is said that a lady in New York has a dress of spun glass, trimmed with cut crystal beads, the glass being in the palest amber tone, in exact coloring of the hair of the fair wearer, who is very young and exceedingly beautiful.

An elegant headgear for a matron is of point de Venice lace caught into a rosette at left side by a cluster of sunset rosebuds, and a plain but deep band of the rich lace forms the cap, which is wired into a diamond-pointed shape.

White satin foulard, brocaded with gold-colored buds and leaves, is not a bad substitute for white satin wrought with gold, especially when made up with panels and fan plaitings of gold-colored satin and a ruffle of gold satin around the entire skirt.

At a recent sale of fans in Madrid one of ivory, painted by Watteau, which formerly belonged to the Princess Adelaide of Savoy, fetched $750. A fan painted by Boucher sold for $950; and another, painted by Lebrun for the Dutchess of Medina-Cell, brought $450.

Brown velvet is much favored by the London dressmakers as a trimming for the yellow illusion evening gowns now so fashionable. It makes a hem more becoming, even to brunettes, and removes the slight suspicion of gaudiness which always clings about a yellow dress.

A new, useful and unique style of jewelry has come into fashionable wear called English crape stone on account of its having the light and wavy appearance of crape. It is now the most popular, being largely worn by people in mourning, in place of jet, as it is both elegant and inexpensive.

Onion sociables are the latest fashionable novelty in Wyoming Territory. Six ladies take an onion with them into a room, and one of them takes a bite out of it. Then a young gentleman is admitted, and if, after kissing all he fails to tell which of them bit the onion all the girls are obliged to kiss him.

The colors for spring bonnets are six shades of brown, from deep to light Havana, three shades of ecru, several shades of bluish drabs, decided straw yellow, Leghorn yellow; cardinal, cherry, and coquelicot; a new shade of absinthe, said to be an exact imitation of the intoxicating beverage when mixed with water. The light pinks, blues, and staple shades of spring are included in all assortments.

Miss Maud St. Piere, who is known as the "Southern Coal Queen," is the happy possessor of 300,000 acres of mining lands situated in Tennessee, Alabama and Kentucky. She overlooks 22,000 acres of mineral wealth from her mountain home in Tennessee, superintends her workmen in a great degree, and still she is not strong-minded in the general acceptation of the term. She merely demonstrates woman's right to make money—if she can.

In Sweden young girls place under three separate cups a ring, a coin and a piece of black ribbon. If the ring is first accidentally exposed she will be married within a year; if the money, she will get a rich husband; if the ribbon, she will die an old maid. It is a favorite amusement among the young girls in Russia to conceal their finger-rings in small heaps of corn on the floor. A hen is brought in, which at once begins to peck at the tiny heaps of grain. The owner of the first ring exposed to view will, according to popular belief, be married before her companions in the experiment.

Don't Use Big Words.

In promulgating your esoteric cogitations, or articulating your superficial sentimentalities and amicable, philosophical or psychological observations, beware of platitudinous ponderosity. Let your conversational communications possess a clarified conciseness, a compacted comprehensibleness, coalescent consistency, and a concatenated cogency. Eschew all conglomerations of flatulent garrulity, jejune babblement and asinine affections. Let your extemporaneous descantings and unpremeditated expatiations have intelligibility and veracious vivacity, without rhodomontade or thrasonical bombast. Sedulously avoid all polysyllabic profundity, pompous prolixity, psittaceous vacuity, ventriloquial verbosity, and vaniloquent vapidity. Shun double entendres, prurient jocosity, and pestiferous profanity, obscurant or apparent. In other words, talk plainly, briefly, naturally, sensibly, truthfully, purely. Keep from "slang;" don't put on airs; say what you mean; mean what you say. And don't use big words!—*Journal of Education.*

A French astronomer claims to have discovered a mountain seventy miles high in the planet Venus.

A QUEER GAMBLING SCENE.

VISIT TO A CHINESE GAMING HOUSE IN CANTON.

Betting on a Fight Between Two Crickets in a Porcelain Bowl—Flight of the Gamesters.

A writer in an English publication describing a visit paid by him and a companion to a gaming house in China, says: Preceded by Whang, whose long black tail and dark dress gave him the appearance of a huge tadpole, we set out one evening after sunset to visit one of the most fashionable of the thousand and one gaming houses with which Canton is infested. After about fifteen minutes' smart walking, we arrived at a low narrow door in a dark narrow street, into which we stooped and squeezed ourselves, and keeping close to our conductor's "tail," entered a small room lit by three lanterns as large as regimental double drums, and of the same shape, and seven or eight oblate spheroids, which were dangled about in the hands of the gamesters' attendants, and by some of the sporting gentlemen themselves, so anxious were they about the game. "Tseng tow ke!" cried our conductor, which being interpreted, means, "Clear the way!" But we checked his rudeness, and declared we only came as visitors, and did not intend to bet.

In the center of the room was a round table, ornamented at the edges with a richly carved ivory rim; in the center of this table was a large porcelain bowl, of a delicate white color, veined and clouded with pale tints of purple; round this bowl were assembled some fifteen or twenty Chinese gentlemen, evidently in a state of intense expectation and impatience. At opposite sides of the bowl stood Chinese attendants, who acted as backers of the respective combatants, each being armed with a straw. The play was now ordered to begin.

Two other attendants immediately made their way through the crowd, each with a little carved ivory case having a gold top of open work like an aromatic scent-box. Out of the cases were produced two large crickets. These fighting insects are regularly trained for the contest by a variety of curious processes. They are of a dusky color, with strong legs and thighs, thick bodies, and broad bull-heads, and have mouths that bite like the front claw of a little crab. The combatants were placed at the same time on the inside surface of the bowl, and, sliding down quickly, came against each other, head foremost, with a dry, crisp, cracking sound. But they immediately drew back, and began to manoeuvre in the air with their front legs. At sight of this great applause was elicited from the company.

The gamesters, however, soon became too impatient to bear this display of science, and the backers were ordered to make them "go to work." These gentry accordingly advanced their straws, and stirred, and turned, and poked the crickets, till the poor creatures became so exasperated at what they evidently thought to be the strong provocation given by each other, that they reared themselves on their hind legs, and danced, and bit, and wrestled with their front legs, and pulled and scratched, and tore, and rolled over and over, and jumped up and down, and slid about, and bled and foamed at the mouth, until pieces of skin and joints of legs were strewn quivering over the bottom of the bowl.

These Chinese gentlemen were all excited to the highest degree; They also capered, and slid, and jumped up and down, and pulled and scratched, and squeaked and screamed, and frothed at the mouth, while their eyes were all like glittering beads. They betted for fly-cakes—cakes in which small black flies are baked by way of currants; but the thing hazarded is only nominal, gambling for money being contrary to law. These nice cakes, however, are privately understood to represent money.

I confess I was at last so absurd as to become excited myself as the fight went on, and made several bets of ten cakes, with the understanding that my cakes meant dollars. My friend, Captain Bowling, in order to prevent me being "done," hedged all my bets. I felt certain as to which of the crickets would win, for one of them had by this time no atom of wing left, and scarcely half a leg to stand upon, while the other had one ragged wing quite entire at the shoulder, and three good stumps of thighs.

My bets had by this time amounted to one hundred dollars. Captain Bowling having carefully "hedged" to the same amount with different sporting gentlemen in the room. No sooner, however, had I made my bet of the last ten cakes, than the cricket which was reduced to a mere trunk, and which, of course, I had betted against, bit the head of his adversary completely off! There lay the vanquished cricket, and there lay the head, with the mouth opening and shutting. I have not the slightest idea how it was done. It all seemed fair enough, and, I may add, with shame in my participation in it, barbarous enough—bad as our cock-fighting. But how did it happen that my cricket lost? Surely some black-leg longtail must have done the deed with an invisible pair of nippers.

Howbeit, I paid the hundred dollars. Captain Bowling then went laughing round the room to collect his bets, which would just have got the money back again; when suddenly a servant rushed in as pale as ashes, and cried out that three mandarins and a troop of soldiers were about to surround the house. Down came the large lanterns from the ceiling—out went those in the hand—smash went the porcelain basin—and amid the scrambling rush of the crowd and the crashing of china under foot I was pursued about in the dark, first one way, then another, till eventually I fought my way out into the street, by some other door than the one by which I had entered, and fell over the prostrate body of Captain Bowling, who was lying with his head in a broken lantern, but not hurt, with the exception of a few pretty severe bruises.

For Jim Jams.

Dr. Selitzer says: Beef tea, made red hot with red pepper, is the very best treatment for delirium tremens. A patient to whom I once administered such a dose, made so strong that I would not have dared to taste it myself, afterward told me that it was the most refreshing and cooling drink he had ever taken. A London surgeon of the police told me that he had treated one hundred and fifty cases of delirium tremens with this remedy alone, and had not lost one. The use of chloral in these cases is criminal, and many a death certificate of "delirium tremens" ought to be "heart failure from chloral poisoning."

Of the whole population of the globe it is estimated that 90,000 die every day.

SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL.

A new metal has been discovered by Professor Websky as one of the components of native vanadate of lead. He proposes calling it "idunium."

Sir Henry Bessemer has announced that, by the use of a very pure charcoal pig iron and its treatment by a special method, a Bessemer steel is produced which on analysis is found equal in purity to the highest brands of steel made from blistered bars.

The largest stationary engine in the world is at the famous zinc mines at Friedensville, Penn. It is known as the "President," and there is no pumping engine in the world that can be compared with the monster. The number of gallons of water raised every minute is 17,500. The driving wheels are thirty-five feet in diameter and weigh forty tons each. The sweep rod is forty feet long, the cylinder 110 inches in diameter, and the piston-rod eighteen inches in diameter, with a ten-foot stroke.

In Norway and Sweeden accumulations of moss, often more than a foot thick and half decomposed, serve to make paper and mill-board as hard as wood, blocks of which formed by the hydraulic press may even be turned in the lathe and polished. This substance is said to possess the good qualities of wood without the defects, such as warping and splitting, so that it is suitable for making doors and windows. Plant has, it is said, been laid down in Sweden for working up these deposits of a hitherto waste substance into a useful material.

Basket-making in Germany, which was begun in a modest way not many years ago, developed into an important branch of industry. It employs no fewer than 39,000 people, and the ware finds a profitable market, not only at home but in many foreign countries. The demand for the raw material has given quite an impetus to willow culture in Germany, and trees better adapted to the needs of the manufacturer have been introduced. About 200,000 hundredweight of willow withes are annually imported. The people of the village of Heinburg, who redeemed 300 acres of swamp lands a few years since, and devoted them to willow planting, this year realized about $1,750 from the sale of the withes to the Saxon and Wurtemburg manufacturers.

WISE WORDS.

History is the preserver of good deeds and the average of bad.

Custom may lead a man into many errors; but it justifies none.

One should believe in marriage as in the immortality of the soul.

When the state is most corrupt, then the laws are most multiplied.

Do all you can for a woman and she'll expect you to do a little more.

True politeness is the last touch of a noble character. "It is the gold on the spire, the sunlight on the corn-field.

To wish to do without our fellows and to be under obligations to no one is a sure sign of a soul void of sensibility.

Life, according to an Arabic proverb, is composed of two parts—that which is past, a dream; that which is to come, a wish.

An old proverb says: "An unkind word falls easily from the tongue, but a coach and six horses cannot bring it back."

When a misfortune happens to a friend look forward and endeavor to prevent the same thing from happening to yourself.

The fortunate man is he who, born poor, works gradually up to wealth and consideration, and having got them, dies before he finds they were not worth so much trouble.

Women are the poetry of the world, in the same sense as the stars are the poetry of heaven. Clear, light-giving, harmonious, they are terrestrial planets that rule the destinies of mankind.

An Unparalleled Cure in Surgery.

A St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* correspondent, in a letter from Washington refers to a contemplated pension to be given to the mother of the late Captain Charles P. Johnson, of Iowa, and gives the following history of a remarkable case:

It is claimed that there is no parallel in the medical records of this country or Europe to this case. Johnson enlisted at Leon as a private in Company A, Seventeenth Iowa Volunteers. In the summer of 1863, while leading his company in a charge at Big Black River in the rear of Vicksburg, he was struck by a minnie ball which passed horizontally through the lower part of his body from side to side, going between the intestines and the spinal cord, tearing the former and injuring a vertebræ of the column.

The cord was affected to the extent of paralyzing the lower limbs. The hospital surgeon said it was a hopeless case, but by request and as a last act of kindness to a friend, the regimental surgeon came and dressed the terrible wound by drawing a silk handkerchief half at a time entirely through Johnson's body. The next day the helpless Iowan fell into the hands of the Confederates, was put into a cattle car and jolted away to Atlanta. His mother hearing of his condition, hurried down from the North, got through the lines, and found him still living. When Sherman long after captured the Georgian city Captain Johnson was still alive, and the devoted mother was nursing him. They were sent to St. Louis, where the wound was seen and examined by the surgeons there, some of whom are still living and will remember it.

For sixteen years this helpless man lived and suffered. The only position which gave him any relief from torture was lying face downward. He required more constant care than a child, and this was given him by his mother. Eating tomatoes, berries, or any fruit with fine seeds, would open the wounds afresh. Congress recognized the peculiar claims of Captain Johnson during the latter part of the war by the extraordinary course of commissioning him a captain in the regular army. He was then put upon the retired list, and was thus provided for. Since his death the aged mother who took care of him has been without means.

Taking a Thumb Oath.

In the council chamber of an old German town, famous for rare and quaint memorials of the very long ago, is preserved with wondrous care a very singular bit of gold smithery. It is "the Burgered crystal," an enameled relic box with a rock crystal upon the top, and upon this the burghers of Luneburg placed a thumb when required to take an oath.—*Harper's Bazar.*

Animals and Earth Vibrations.

Very probably not only fish but animals and some birds hear as much by the vibration of the earth as by the sound traveling in the atmosphere, and depend as much upon their immediate perception of the slightest tremor of the earth as upon recognition by the ear in the manner familiar to ourselves. When rabbits, for instance, are out feeding in the grass, it is often possible to get quite close to them by walking in this way, extremely slow, and carefully placing the foot by slow degrees upon the ground. The earth is then merely pressed, and, and not stepped upon at all, so that there is no jar. By doing this I have often moved up within gunshot of rabbits without the least aid from cover. Once now and then I have walked across a field straight at them. Something, however, depends on the direction of the wind, for then the question of scent comes in. To some degree it is the same with hares. It is certainly the case with birds, as wood pigeons, a flock of them, will remain feeding only just the other side of the hedge, but if you stamp the earth, will rise instantly. So will rooks, though they will not fly far if you are not armed. Partridges certainly secure themselves by their attention to the faint tremor of the ground. Pheasants do so too, and make off, running through the underwood long before any one is in sight. The most sensitive are landrails, and it is difficult to get near them, for this reason. Though the mowing grass must conceal an approaching person from them as it conceals them from him, these birds change their positions, no matter how quietly he walks. Let him be as cunning as he will, and think to cut off corners and cross the landrail's retreat, the bird baffles him nine times in ten. That it is advised of the direction the pursuer takes by the vibration of the surface is at least probable. Other birds sit, and hope to escape by remaining still till they detect the tremor coming direct toward them, when they rise. Rain and dry weather change the susceptibility of the surface to vibrate, and may sometimes in part account for the wildness or apparent tameness of birds and animals. Should any one doubt the existence of such tremors he has only to lie on the ground with his ear near the surface; but, being unused to the experiment, he will at first only notice the heavier sounds, as of a wagon or a cart-horse. In recent experiments with most delicate Instruments devised to show the cosmic vibration of the earth, the movements communicated to it by the tides, or by the "pull" of the sun and moon, it has been found almost impossible as yet to carry out the object, so greatly are these movements obscured by the ceaseless and inexplicable vibrations of the solid earth. There is nothing unreasonable in the supposition that, if an instrument can be constructed to show these, the ears of animals and birds—living organisms, and not iron and steel—should be able to discover the tremors of the surface.—*Life of the Fields.*

American Fables.

A Fox one day met a Peasant and Remarked that he took great Pleasure in Informing him that he had Decided to Reform his Conduct.

"Well, I'm Heartily Glad of it," replied the Peasant, "and I will do all that I can to Strengthen your good Resolutions."

Next day as the Fox Approached the Peasant's Cottage the man came out and Clubbed him off.

"Is this the way you Strengthen my good Resolutions?" exclaimed Reynard in a voice of pathos.

"The less you see of my Chickens the more apt you will be to stick to your good Intentions," replied the Peasant, as he heaved another Club.

Moral: Don't leave your watch and a Reformed Burglar Hanging on the same Nail.

THE PARROT AND THE MONKEY.

A Parrot and a Monkey one day began a Dispute as to which of them had the better right to be called Handsome.

"I have Limpid black Eyes!" exclaimed the Monkey.

"And I have Plumage like the Rainbow!" replied the Parrot.

"I am the better Climber!"

"And I can Fly!".

The Dispute waxed so hot that it was Finally agreed to leave the Question to a Sage living near by.

"Ladies and Gentlemen," he remarked, when the case had been stated, "the Rose and the Violet are Sweet to look upon, but when you want something Real Solid take a cabbage-head."

Moral: If you pick a Wife for her dimples don't Bewail the fact that she can't make Bread.

THE ELEPHANT AND THE HARE.

A Hare who was Running for Life to Escape an Enemy happened to pass near an Elephant.

"Hei ho!" called the great Beast, "but here is my chance to do my Little Friend a great Favor without costing me a cent."

Thereupon he seized her with his Trunk as she passed and swung her into the branches of the tree overhead.

"Alas!" cried the Hare a moment after, "you have rescued me from the Wolf to give me over to the Serpent! I might possibly have outrun the Wolf, but here I have no show against my Enemy!"

Moral: Never throw a man downstairs to prevent his falling down a hatchway.—*Detroit Free Press.*

Sixty Million Years Hence.

Professor Richard Proctor says the moon is the most interesting of all the heavenly bodies. It has been particularly serviceable in the proof it affords of the law of gravitation. It proves, too, what the world has been in remote ages of the past and what it will be in remote ages to come. Its most significant service to man has been as a measurement of time. The only perceptible effect which the earth has upon the moon's course is that of attraction, by which its route in space is slightly deviated. From the moon's present condition we may inform ourselves of the course of all planetary life. There is every reason to suppose that our present condition was at one time hers; that she possessed an atmosphere, water, animal and vegetable life. That has now passed away. Her surface is a sterile, rocky mass. The atmosphere has gone or nearly so, and the seas are dried up. This same process is going on with our earth, and a similar result will eventually ensue, but by reason of the greater bulk of our planet, effects produced in ten millions of years in the moon will require sixty millions with us.—*New York Tribune.*

The first and last thing which is required of genius is the love of truth.

HOE OUT YOUR ROW.

One summer day a farmer's boy
Was hoeing out the corn,
And moodily had listened long
To hear the dinner horn.
The welcome blast was heard at last,
And down he dropped his hoe,
But the good man shouted in his ear,
"My boy, hoe out your row"

Although a hard one was the row,
To use a plowman's phrase,
And the boy, as sailors have it,
Beginning now to "haze;"
"I can," he said and manfully
Again he seized his hoe,
And the good man smiled to see
The boy hoe out his row.

The lad the text remembered,
And learned the lesson well,
That perseverance to the end
At last will nobly tell
Take courage, man; resolve you can,
And strike a vig'rous blow;
In life's wide field of varied toil
Always "hoe out your row."

—*Dixie Farmer.*

HUMOR OF THE DAY.

A morning call—"Get up!"

The penman's business is flourishing.

The flower of the family doesn't often make good bread.—*Judge.*

Remembering the poor is well enough, but it is much better to give them something.—*Picayune.*

Gentlemen (entering rail car)—"Is this seat engaged?" Self conscious young lady—"Yes, sir, that's engaged too."—*Boston Transcript.*

They were talking over an aged millionaire who has on several occasions given his heirs high hopes—high hopes always dashed by his recovery.

The young couple who before marriage thought they could live on love are now living on corn bread and hominy.—*Kentucky State Journal.*

Policeman: "Have you a permit to play here?" Organ-grinder: "No, but it amuses the little ones so much." Policeman: "Then you will have the goodness to accompany me." Organ-grinder

The People's Press.

SALEM, N. C.

THURSDAY, MARCH 12, 1885.

Entered as second-class matter at the Post Office at Salem N.C.]

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The PRESS entered its thirty-third volume on January 1st, 1884.
Now is the time to subscribe. It will be our endeavor to make the PRESS more interesting and entertaining than ever.
L. V. & E. T. BLUM,
Salem, N. C., Jan. 5, 1885.

—Destructive floods are reported in the West.

—The crowd of office-seekers in Washington is said to be unprecedented.

—Bishop Linus Parker, of the M. E. Church, died in New Orleans on the 7th inst.

—Gen. Grant is reported better on the 9th. His physicians do not give any hope as to his final recovery.

— The Orange Presbytery will convene in Henderson on the 25th inst., and remain in session four days.

—Bread riots in Cracow, Poland, on the 8th inst. They were suppressed, and the most active of the rioters arrested.

—The Governor of Mississippi has appointed Gen. E. C. Walthall U. S. Senator to fill the unexpired term of Mr. Lamar.

—Wolsely promises his troops to take Khartoum and avenge the death of Gordon. No doubt he would if he could.

—The insurance company tax was reduced by the Legislatnre from $125 to $50, and repealed the $10,000 deposit law.

—Theatrical circles in New York are immensely excited over the arrival of Herr Adolph Sonnenthal, the greatest of German tragedians.

—Donovan, the winner of the six-day roller-skating match in New York last week, made a score of 1090 miles. His resting time was 20 hours.

—Mrs. Eliza Blaine Walker, only sister of James G. Blaine, died in Baltimore early last Tuesday morning. Her brother, husband and daughters were with her until she died.

—The Charlotte *Observer* has made quite an addition to its office by the purchase of a folding machine, which folds the papers as they come out of the press.

—Great inconvenience and loss is felt in New Orleans on account of the strike of the freight handlers. No freight cars left New Orleans on the 9th inst.

—Last Saturday night the powder magazine of Mr. V. Wallace, in Salisbury, N. C., was raided by thieves and robbed of a considerable quantity of powder, including thirty-one kegs of Dupont Rifle Powder.

—George Noremac, who has been walking at Midlothian Hall, New York, for the past 100 days, finished his 5,000 miles on Thursday night. The pedestrian was in good condition. The walk grew out of a wager of $2,000 that Noremac could walk 100 days in succession and score 50 miles each day.

—Richard Short, the assailant of Captain Phelan, and Mrs. Iseult Dudley, who shot O'Donovan Rossa, were arraigned in New York on Saturday. Short plead not guilty. His bail was increased to $5000. Mrs. Dudley remained silent, and a plea of not guilty was entered for her. Her bail was fixed at $500, and she was taken back to prison.

DEATH OF A WELL-KNOWN PUBLISHER.—T. S. Arthur, the well-known writer and publisher, died at his residence in Philadelphia, Pa., on the 6th inst., from kidney troubles. Mr. Arthur was born in Newburgh, New York, in 1800. When quite young he removed to Baltimore, where he afterwards published a weekly newspaper called the *Athenæum*. In 1841 he removed to Philadelphia, where he has since resided. Mr. Arthur was actively engaged in literary work, and in editing *Arthur's Home Magazine* until three weeks ago, when he was forced to close his labors and take to his bed.

—Ex-secretary Chandler called to see private secretary Lamont, but the latter was absent at the time. The ex-secretary picked up one of the papers lying around and read aloud an editorial criticising the last administration for taking "Bill Chandler from the lobby and placing him in the cabinet." He remarked that he was now in a position to strike back, and he proposed to do so vigorously. While in the cabinet he restrained from saying certain things in the press which he could now utter as a private citizen. Men whom he knew to be rogues he proposed to show up in reply to their attacks upon him. He intends to devote his best energies to the newspaper business, and proposes to make a lively Republican paper in Washington. In speaking of the inaugural message he said it was a first-class Republican document, and he would be willing to remain in the cabinet and indorse it.—*Ex.*

THE LEGISLATURE.

The Legislature adjourned on Wednesday, the 11th inst.

We will publish the Captions of the most interesting acts and the outlines of the most important laws as soon as received.

There are very few changes in the revenue bill.

I. B. Watson, of the House, has furnished the *News-Observer* a table showing how the professional men in the House voted on the dog law question last week: Lawyers, 7 for law, 12 against law; farmers, 24 for, 19 against; physicians, 1 for, 4 against; merchants, 2 for, 11 against; editors, 0 for, 1 against; teachers, 1 for, 0 against; preachers, 0 for, 1 against; bankers, 0 for, 1 against; negro vote, 1 for, 4 against; total, 38 for, 54 against law.

The Senate has confirmed the following appointments made by Gov. Scales: Directors of the Western Asylum, for term expiring the 1st of March, 1891—F. T. Fuller, of Wake; Jos. J. Davis, of Franklin; F. C. Robbins, of Davidson. For term expiring 1st of March, 1887—J. G. Hall, of Catawba; Jas. R. Harper, of Caldwell. Directors of the Raleigh Asylum, long term—Richard H. Smith, Wm. S. Battle, Wm. S. Harris: short term—R. H. Dillard. For the Goldsboro Asylum, long term—Dr. J. W. Vick, E. B. Borden, Dr. Matt Moore.

THE INAUGURATION.

We give the particulars of the Presidential Inauguration day, in a supplement, this week. The inaugural address is well received everywhere. Even the Republican papers find very little, if any, fault with it.

The Philadelphia *Times*, Ind. Rep. says:

President Cleveland's inaugural address will be no disappointment to those who had confidence in his strong political sense and his firm grasp of political principles. The singular dignity and simplicity of the address are not more remarkable than the well-ground conviction that underlies its modest but unhesitating declarations, and those who have thought of Mr. Cleveland as an apprentice in politics will be undeceived if they have themselves the knowledge to perceive how clear an understanding of constitutional Democracy inspires both its substance and its phraseology.

N. Y. Times, Rep.

Mr. Cleveland's inaugural address is dignified, simple and forcible. It has in it the tone of sincerity and directness that has come to be regarded as characteristic of the man. It is clear that he enters on the duties of his office with a deep sense of responsibility to the whole country, and the whole country will receive with hearty and grateful assent his deprecation of partisan spirit.

N. Y. Journal of Commerce, Ind.

This brief and pertinent and most eloquent address will be read throughout the country by millions of people. It must call forth a hearty response from every true citizen. It is in no sense partisan.

Baltimore American, Rep.

It is a carefully drawn paper, modest and reserved, as becomes the occasion, and yet upon the main points is clear, definite and decided.

—From the staff correspondent of the Augusta *Chronicle's* Washington letter we extract a few enjoyable items about the inauguration ceremonies:

"Arthur bore himself with dignity and good breeding throughout. Cleveland was as composed as if engaged in some ordinary occupation, but looked happy. He is like his picture except being much balder. He has a very full stomach, but walks briskly and firmly. His nerve never forsook him for an instant, even when facing a mighty mass of 150,000 people. It was a touching sight to see this man of destiny sworn upon his mother's Bible as President of a mighty republic. The inaugural address is generally commended as patriotic, conservative, pacific, honest and business-like. The The procession was without precedent in numbers and grandeur. Vice President Hendricks and Gen. Fitzhugh Lee were tremendously cheered all along the march. Pennsylvania had of all the States by far the most men in the line, but the Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia companies made perhaps the best display."

—That was a sad ride towards Washington for young Carrington, of Richmond, Va., son of Col. Carrington, ex-Mayor. He was mortally wounded in three places by a young fellow from Lynchburg named Joseph Martin. The Charlotte *Observer* says:—[*Star.*]

"The two young men had been occupying the same seat and had a bottle of whisky from which they had been taking copious drinks. At the breakfast station, Martin went out and left Carrington to keep the seat for him. When he returned, Carrington refused to give up the seat, whereupon Martin struck him in the face and at the same time drew a pistol and began firing at Carrington's body, one ball lodging in his neck, one in his left side and one in his abdomen."

FROM WASHINGTON.

President Cleveland's Cabinet.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 6.—The Senate in executive session today confirmed the following nominations: Thomas F. Bayard, of Delaware, to be Secretary of State; Daniel Manning, of New York, to be Secretary of the Treasury; William C. Endicott, of Masaachusetts, to be Secretary of War; William C. Whitney, of New York, to be Secretary of the Navy; Lucius Q. C. Lamar, of Mississippi, to be Secretary of the Interior; William F. Vilas, of Wisconsin, to be Postmaster General; Augustus H Garland, of Arkansas, to be Attorney General.

The New York *World* thus happily sketches their qualities and characters:

Senator Bayard takes into the Cabinet experience, dignity, intellect, integrity, a strong American sentiment and entire familiarity with international questions. Senator Lamar contributes the highest culture, statesmanship, philosophical thought loftiness of patriotic purpose and true strength of brain. Mr. Manning supplies sagacity, prudence, a quick and correct judgment of men, and that complete knowledge of practical politics desirable to the success of an Administration. Senator Garland brings to the counsels a keen intellect, an analytical, national mind, a clear judgment and a well-grounded and thorough knowledge of law which has won for him the reputation of the greatest Democratic lawyer of the Senate.

Mr. Endicott is a scholarly, cultivated gentleman. Mr. Whitney to culture, honor and brains adds a thorough knowledge of the law, familiarity with politics and practical devotion to reform. Mr. Vilas is a bright, popular man, a good lawyer and a fine orator. And, like their 4 associates, they are all Democratic to the backbone.

They are all honest men. Among Republicans they would all rank as poor. Mr. Manning has a small competency gained by years of hard and honorable work. It is to the honor of the 3 Senators that long terms have left them no better off financially than they were when they entered Congress.

They are all unswerving Democrats. Their presence in the Cabinet stamps Mr. Cleveland's Administration as a thorough unswerving Democratic Administration.

The first official action of President Cleveland was the nomination of his cabinet; his second official act was to affix his signature to the commission of U. S. Grant as an officer on the retired list of the army with the rank of general.

The President has notified his private Secretary that he does not propose to receive persons who call in regard to appointments, as he is desirous that all applications of that character shall be acted upon by the head of the department to which they belong.

Among the nominations which failed of confirmation by the Senate are the following: Postmaster Geo. W. Richardson, Washington, N. C.; United States marshall Thomas B. Keogh, western district of North Carolina; United States district attorneys James Atkins, northern district of Georgia, James E. Boyd, western district of North Carolina; surveyor general Wm. H. Hicks, for Florida; naval officer of customs Wm. H. Burwell, New Orleans, La.

Judge Lynch in Monroe.

From the Charlotte Observer.

Yesterday was a day of excitement in our neighboring town of Monroe, especially during the forepart of the day, when throngs of citizens wended their way to the outskirts of the town, where the body of Lee Staten, a negro outrage fiend, was seen swaying idly to and fro in the morning breeze, suspended with a rope around his neck from the limb of a pine tree. The negro had committed an outrage upon a little girl nine years of age, daughter of Mr. H. M. Baucom, inflicting injuries from which the child died, and for this Lee Staten had been taken from jail and swung up by a crowd of indignant people.

Two Convicts Terribly Affected by an Execution.

PHILADELPHIA, March 6.—Yesterday when Dr. Gorsen was hanged, two convicts confined in the prison were terribly affected by the knowledge of what was going on. Joseph Barrett, 55 years old, confined in a cell near the gallows, showed intense interest in the hanging, but all information was denied him. His cell was sealed during the execution, but Barrett must have heard the footsteps of the solemn procession on its way to the gallows. When his cell was opened he was found dead, and his death is attributed to fright. Joseph Taylor, under sentence of death for murder, became delirious with fear. He heard the noise as he sat in his cell a few feet from where the scaffold stood. The echo of the falling door had hardly died away when the murderer was writhing in convulsions, with his eyes almost bursting from their sockets and frothing at the mouth like a mad dog. This fit lasted for five minutes, and was followed almost immediately by another.

Infectious Diseases in Schools.

One of the small conspicuous evils due to the assemblage of children in schools, and one to which sufficient attention has not yet been directed in this country, is the liability of the spread of a disease through personal contagion. The Medical Officers of Schools Association, which was formed in London in 1884, has just issued a code of rules which contains some valuable suggestions, from which the following is taken:

The following quarantine times, after the exposure of the pupil to infection, are recommended as safe if thorough disinfection be carried out on the pupil's return to school: Diphtheria, 12 days quarantine; scarlet fever, 14 days; measles, 16 days; German measles, 16 days; chicken pox, 18 days; small pox, 24 days; mumps, 24 days; whooping-cough, 21 days.

Disinfection at home, it is urged, should not be relied on; but immediately on return to school the pupil should be washed with carbolic acid soap (10 per cent.) from head to foot, in a hot bath, and that clothes, books and every thing brought back by him should be completely disinfected.

With regard to the question, "When may a pupil who has had an infectious disease go home or rejoin the school?" the following are recommended as safe rules:

Scarlet fever—In not less than six weeks from the date of the rash, if desquamation have completely ceased and there be no appearance of sore throat.

Measles in not less than three weeks from the date of the rash, if all desquamation and cough have ceased.

German measles (Rothein or epidemic roscola)—In two or three weeks, the exact time depending on the nature of the attack.

Smallpox and chicken pox—When every scab has fallen off.

Mumps—In four weeks from the commencement of swelling, if all swelling has subsided.

Whooping cough.—After six weeks from the commencing of the whooping, provided the characteristic spasmodic cough and the whooping have ceased, or earlier if all cough have completely passed away.

Diphtheria—In not less than three weeks, when convalescence is completed—there being no longer any form of sore throat, or any kind of discharge from the throat, nose, eyes, ears, or other parts and no albuminuria.

These rules seem severe, and it may be objected that, since some of these diseases are of frequent occurrence, many pupils may be condemned to lose much valuable time. Yet, as civilization increases, it will become more and more evident that unless information can be imparted without risk to life it is better unimparted. The living, healthy child always has a chance for obtaining knowledge, and knowledge is of little use to the being who is broken down in getting it.

EL MAHDI.

The man who now confronts the British in the Soudan was made a Khouan, or brother preacher, of the order of Sid Abd-el-Kader about twenty years ago; five years ago he was elected by the council of the order to take command of the army in the South. He was thereupon proclaimed *Mahdime* (sublime), the "arm of the Almighty," and invested with absolute authority over the faithful, whom he promptly invited to join his forces under penalty of death. His name is Mohammed Ahmed. He was born in Dongola, Nubia, about 1840, and was educated at a religious school near Khartoum.

El Mahdi proclaimed his call to fulfill the prophecy touching the coming prophet of the South, and began to organize an army in 1881. The Governor General of Khartoum commanded him to disavow his pretentions, and sent a small force against him to enforce the command. These the Mahdi soon defeated and dispersed. A second detachment met the same fate; then a column under Reschid Bey was destroyed to the last man. The following January he intercepted an Egyptian corps, on the way to Khartoum and killed them all; in June, he annihilated another; and still another (under Yousef Pacha) in July. In every case the captured soldiers of the Khedive were given over to the spears; native soldiers were absorbed into his own army, when it suited his purpose.

The next year El Mahdi overcame the Egyptian garrisons at El Obeid, the capital of Kordofan, and killed them all, with the European officers in command. As a rule, Christian and Egyptian civilians, with their women and children, shared the fate of the garrisons. From El Obeid the Mahdi invaded Darfur, but returned to his capital to meet the Egyptian army which had been sent against him under General Hicks. The invaders to the number of 11,000 were surrounded, and mercilessly slaughtered. This in the fore part of November, 1883. Last year he wiped out the Egyptian garrisons along the Nile, above and below Khartoum, which stronghold was closely invested and at last captured, despite the heroic defense of Gen. Gordon. With the fall of these fortified posts, particularly Khartoum, the Mahdi has come into possession of steamers, cannon, rifles, ammunition, and other military stores, in quantity sufficient for a severe and protracted campaign; and the failure and retreat of the British relief expeditions—if nothing worse than failure befalls them, completes the record of his military successes, and necessarily adds enormously to his prestige as prophet and warrior.

What the issue will be, time only can determine. False prophet or true prophet, El Mahdi commands the situation; and unless Great Britain is prepared to absorb Egypt and the Soudan, and undertake to establish an Ethiopian India in the heart of Africa, any attempt to punish him in Nubia or to dispute his pretensions in the Soudan will cost more than it will come to.—*Scientific American.*

Gen. Colston on the Soudan.

Gen. R. E. Colston, late bey on the general staff of the Egyptian army, who contributes the article on the Soudan—"The Land of the False Prophet"—to the current number of the *Century*, had an "open letter" in the September *Century*, 1884, in which he predicted that the fall of Khartoum was only a question of time, and that the only hope for Gordon's safety lay in his being captured and held for ransom. In a recent private letter to the editors of the *Century*, Gen. Colston says: "What would not Wolseley give now to have his forces once more concentrated at Korti? That will never be; and I fear much that Wolseley himself will never get back. The Bedouin tribes four hundred miles North of him can interrupt all his communications even below Korosko and virtually besiege him; and it matters little whether he is confined to a space of a hundred square miles or one square mile in a country which affords nothing for the subsistence of an army. Buller, beseiged at Abu Klea, eating his camels, short of water, transportation and ammunition, is doomed. At least, these are the probabilities; and in war, as in chess, we must assume that our adversary is going to make the best, not the worst move possible. The British are paying very dearly for underrating the enemy's skill as well as pluck. Graham, it is said, will have 8,000 men at Suakim by the 9th of March. He will never march ten miles beyond, in my opinion.

The American Farmer

for March 1st is at hand, filled with very interesting, useful and practical material, prominent among it being a complete report of the recent Convention of the Farmers of Maryland, the addresses, resolutions, &c., which are published in full, making the only authentic and correct report which has appeared—the editor of THE FARMER being the secretary of the meeting. Dr. Ellzey's paper on "Manures and how to use them," and Peter Henderson's on "How farmers can utilize portions of their farms for raising vegetables and fruits," are given in this issue, and the other papers read, some of which are of great value, will appear in subsequent numbers. There is a great variety of other seasonable matter in every department of farm work and life, and no farmer or farmer's family should be without this old agricultural journal, which is now published twice a month, at $1.00 a year, by Samuel Sands & Son, Baltimore, Md.

The Fewer Such Big Farms the Better.

S. A. Dalrymple of the Dalrymple Farm at Casselton, Dakota, recently said:

"We had this year 32,000 acres in wheat and 2,000 acres (enough to feed the stock) in oats. Nine successive crops have been raised off this land, and this year our wheat averaged fourteen, fifteen and sixteen bushels to the acre. Next year we will begin to summer fallow, letting about 3,000 acres lie idle each season till it has all had a rest. We expect that after the summer fallowing the yield will be from twenty to twenty-five bushels per acre.

The 34,000 acres are divided into three farms of nearly equal size. For each of these is a head-quarters, with a superintendent, book-keeper, foreman, agent and other officers. The farms are again divided into sections of 2,000 acres each, under a division foreman, who carries out the orders from headquarters, transmitted to him by telephone. Each division has its boarding house, with men cooks. In the spring seeding about 500 men are employed, and during the harvest about 1,000. In the fall all the hands are discharged except sufficient to attend the 400 or 500 horses and mules through the winter. At each headquarters there is a store, upon which the cooks make requisition for all provisions. The whole thing is so symtematized that we can tell to a cent the cost of a meal's victuals for a man and the cost of seeding, reaping or ploughing an acre of ground. We ship all our wheat to Duluth, and thence to Buffalo, where we find the best market. To-day wheat sells in Buffalo for four cents more, after the shipping expenses are allowed for, than at Duluth.—*Northwestern Miller.*

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WINSTON, N. C.
February 24, 1885—1y.

1885.
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ILLUSTRATED.

With the new volume, beginning in December, HARPER'S MAGAZINE will conclude its thirty-first year. The oldest periodical of its type, it is yet in each new volume, a *new magazine*, not simply because it presents fresh subjects and new pictures, but also, and chiefly, because it steadily advances in the method itself of magazine-making. In a word, the MAGAZINE becomes more and more the faithful mirror of current life and movement. Leading features in the attractive programme for 1885 are: new serial novels by CONSTANCE FENIMORE WOOLSON and W. D. HOWELLS; a new novel entitled "At the Red Glove;" descriptive illustrated papers by F. D. MILLET, H. SWAIN GIFFORD, E. A. ABBY, H. GIBSON, and others; Goldsmith's "She Stoops to Conquer," illustrated by ABEY; important papers on Art, Science, etc.

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The serial and short stories in HARPER'S YOUNG PEOPLE have all the dramatic interest that juvenile fiction can posssess, while they are wholly free from what is pernicious or vulgarly sensational. The humorous stories and pictures are full of innocent fun, and the papers on natural history and science, travel and the facts of life, are by writers whose names give the best assurance of accuracy and value. Illustrated papers on athletic sports, games, and pastimes give full information on these subjects. There is nothing cheap about it but its price.

An epitome of everything that is attractive and desirable in juvenile literature.—*Boston Courier.*
A weekly feast of good things to the boys and girls in every family which it visits.—*Brooklyn Union.*
It is wonderful in its wealth of pictures, information, and interest.—*Christian Advocate. N. Y.*

TERMS: Postage Prepaid. $2 Per Year.
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The People's Press.

THURSDAY, MARCH 12, 1885.

LOCAL ITEMS.

AN EPITOME OF THE WEEK'S DOINGS.

Departure and arrival of Trains on the Salem Branch—N. W. N. C. R. R.

No. 9	Leaves Salem,	6.00 a. m.
" 10	Arrives "	11.38 a. m.
" 11	Leaves "	5.10 p. m.
" 12	Arrives "	11.57 a. m.

—Shooting robins is in order.

—St. Patrick's day on the 17th.

—The Paper mill is in operation.

—The market is well supplied with fresh fish, shad, trout, &c.

—See Public Sale notice of the Winkler place, on Church street.

—It being the "dark of the March Moon," potato planting is in order.

—Fifteen marriage licenses were issued in this county in February.

—We had frosty mornings this week, and regular March weather.

—A good deal of sickness throughout this section of country still prevailing.

—Solicitor Joseph Dobson has so far recovered from his recent illness, as to be about again.

—Mrs. H. W. Shore and Miss Maria Vogler celebrated their 50th birthday last week.

—Dr. Wiseman, representative from Davie county, called on us Wednesday, enroute for his home.

—The many friends of D. S. Reid, of Winston, will regret to learn of his confinement, by erysipelas.

—Mr. Renard has purchased the Tesh property on Salt street, and will convert it into a flower garden.

—Thirty-three families in the neighborhood, of Try's Mills, Davidson county, are afflicted with measles.

—P. H. Winston, Jr., has made all the necessary arrangements to enter upon his appointment as Land Registrar for Idaho.

—The old gray horse Charlie belonging to Mrs. Tucker, of Waughtown, aged 27 years, worn out and had to be killed, a few days since.

—Joel Chipman, who lives near High Point, is 93 years of age, and his wife is 87. The old gentleman was at High Point on Saturday last.

—We call attention to J. S. Barrow & Sons' advertisement. Don't fail to give them a call, and you will find an elegant assortment of goods to suit everybody.

—The applicants for Collector of the 5th Internal Revenue District, are A. J. Boyd, of Rockingham, J. C. Buxton, of Forsyth and M. W. Norfleet, of Forsyth.

—A Concert of choruses, solos, &c., will be given in a few weeks by a number of ladies and gentlemen of Salem, under the directorship of Prof. Aghthe, of Salem Academy.

—There seems to be an earnest movement for a new county seat in Stokes, the proposed new location being near Meadow's post office, only about three and a half miles southeast of Danbury.

ANNULAR ECLIPSE OF THE SUN.—On the 16th of March will occur an annular eclipse of the Sun visible in the United States and British America. It is the return of the annular eclipse of February 12th, 1831. It will be a partial eclipse here.

—Three C's.—There are three c's that *seize* the children and carry them off, and the sorrying mother, weeping *seas* of tears, *sees* her little ones borne away to the cemetery. The three c's are colds, coughs and croup. Mothers! Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup saves the little one's lives!

—The following are the officers elected at the meeting of the Rough and Ready Fire Company, on Saturday night for the ensuing year:

Captain.—F. C. Minung.
1st Lieutenant.—L. A. Brietz.
2nd Lieutenant.—Edward Kern.
Secretary.—F. H. Vogler.
Assistant Secretary.—D. Butner.
Engineer.—John Ebert.

CORRESPONDENCE.

LETTERS FROM OUR FRIENDS.

KERNERSVILLE LETTER.

Messrs. Editors:—On Saturday, February 28th, I attended the closing exercises of Mr. Joseph F. Grubb's school. The company present was large, the music furnished by the Walkertown string band was good and everybody appeared to be in a good humor. The performance on the part of the pupils was above the average, and showed a good deal of pains taking on the part of the teacher.

This school house is near the Germanton road about one mile from Mr. Thomas Grubbs' store, where Sedge Garden Post Office is now located. I was sorry to learn that Mr. Lewis Wagoner, the former Post-master, when the office was at the forks of the road, is in feeble health, and that this severe weather has been particularly hard on him; hopes are entertained that with the return of Spring he will improve. On the next day, Sunday March 1st, I preached to a good congregation at Providence, baptized three grown persons and confirmed two. The young congregation is in a growing way and with proper culture will continue to enlarge its borders. Rev. Dr. Rondthaler will visit and preach for them on next Sunday at 11 a. m. On the day I preached at Providence Mr. John McCuiston preached for me at Friedland with acceptance to the people. John seems to be an exception to the rule of having no honor in his own country, as Friedland has been his home from his boyhood. An old member once told me that Friedland was the place to break in new preachers as Bishop Henry Schultz and others had preached their first sermon here.

Here, in Kernersville, we have some changes: Mr. B. Y. Hendrix, our near neighbor, has moved down near the depot, where he is putting up a house. He sold to Mr. J. W. Hasten, and he is renovating his purchase. I don't know what it means, as he is not married; but when a man procures a cage there must be a bird in prospect.

Mrs. Crews, the mother of our neighbor, Mr. W. C. Crews, is quite sick with pneumonia; she is an aged lady. Dr. Dicks is renovating the Israel Kerner store house, and expects to have it filled with new goods in two weeks. It is one of the best business stands in the place. The new "New-Office" has been rolled in position, and this week there is to be a general moving and fixing up. So we have no promise of any 'News' this week but look out for the next, there will be a *perfect effervescence of good things*.

The new President has been inaugurated, and, so far as we know, there was not a single representative to witness it from Kernersville, a bad indication for the incoming administration.

Mr. DeWitt Harmon, son of Mr. J. S. Harmon is engaged as a teacher in Nazareth Hall, and in his letters home expresses himself as highly pleased with his position. He was a steady boy, and will take care of himself, and make friends wherever he goes.

The cold weather is still here and gardening in the background, our only chance for early vegetables will be to go to Dr. Sapp's.

C. L. R.

PANTHER CREEK, N. C., March 3rd.

Messrs, Editors:—Perhaps a few notes from West Bend township will be of some interest to your readers.

This township belongs to Yadkin county, and is often called Little Yadkin. The reason of this is it is entirely cut off from the balance of the county, by the Yadkin river lying on the eastern side of the river, and should belong to Forsyth county.

There are considerable preparations for a large tobacco crop in this township, and if all the work is done that is contemplated there will be twenty or thirty new barns put up.

Nearly all the ice houses have been filled, and we are ready for summer's heat.

Wheat looks very unpromising in this section of the country. There has not been any plowing done, and should the present month be wet, farmers, would be very much belated with their work.

We are beginning to catch some nice round fish, (would like to have you with us to help us eat them.)

Last Saturday night some person went to Mrs. Jordan's and stole all the meat she had. She is in a helpless condition, and has no one to work for her but two single daughters. More hereafter.

PANTHER CREEK, N. C., March 10th.

On the 5th day of this month, while Mr. S. H. Nading was plowing in Mr. J. C. Conrad's bottom, he unearthed four human skeletons lying with their heads North,—two being a child apparently buried aside of its mother. There was also an Indian pot in the grave. They were doubtless the bones of Indians, their teeth being perfect and sound.

On Tuesday Lewis Williams' house was burnt to ashes, which was the old homestead of the Williams'; they saved all the property in the lower part of the house. It caught by accident.

Farmers are busy plowing for corn.

Yours Truly,
J. N. S. DOUB.

DAVIDSON COUNTY.

[FROM THE LEXINGTON DISPATCH.]

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.—Every member of the board was in his place when Chairman Jones opened the session last Monday. About sixty allowances were made for support of paupers. A number of other accounts were ordered paid.

W R McCuiston and David Smith were appointed to examine the bridge across Abbott's Creek at Holmes' mill, and report its condition to the board next month. The report of J B Sicceloff and Andrew Beckerdite in regard to the proposed Brushy Fork bridge, was received and the committee was discharged. The report of the quarterly settlement with the county treasurer was examined, approved and ordered to be filed. The following is a summary of the report.

COUNTY FUND.

Amount on hand Dec. 1st,	$3,547.67
Received from all sources,	3,809.00
Total,	$7,356.67
Amount paid out,	5,606.91
Balance in treasury,	$1,749.76

SCHOOL FUND.

Amount on hand Dec. 1st,	$ 216.16
Received,	3,819.80
Total,	$4,080.96
Paid out,	4,537.33
Deficiency,	$456.37

The matter of paying the expenses of citizens who went to Raleigh to look after the county's interests in the Clemmonsville matter, was postponed to be referred to the board of magistrates in June.

D K Cecil, Philip Frank, Robert Leonard, David Waitman and W T Davis were drawn to serve on the jury at Spring term of the Superior Court, in place of J C Squier, Sidney W Loftin, J S Turner, Henry Shaw and W H Foster, who could not be found in the county.

—C. E. M. Raper, of this county, was married to Miss Mollie Couch, at Friendship, Guilford county, on the 24th of February.

—G. M. Thompson and Miss Emma Owen, both of Tyro, were married last Saturday by H. Helmstetler, at his residence in Tyro township.

DAVIE COUNTY.

The *Times* of Friday says: Immediately after we went to press last week announcing that our sheriff had, on Thursday evening, adjourned court until the Fall term, Judge McKoy arrived and ordered a jury summoned with which to open court: The reason for his non-arrival on Monday has prevjously been told.

The New Districts.

From the Raleigh News-Observer.

As much interest is felt in the probable re-arrangement of the judicial districts, we have obtained a scheme of the new districts which meets with favor among the committee on judicial reform.

Indeed, we may say that the following arrangement is the drift of opinion among the members of that committee.

First district: Currituck, Camden, Pasquotank, Perquimans, Gates, Hertford, Chowan, Hyde, Tyrrell, Washington, Beaufort, Pamlico, and Dare, with thirty-five weeks of court.

Second district: Warren, Halifax, Northampton, Bertie, Edgecombe, and Craven, with thirty-six weeks of court.

Third district: Martin, Pitt, Greene, Walson, Nash, Franklin and Vance, with thirty-eight weeks of court.

Fourth district: Wayne, Johnston, Harnett, and Wake, with thirty-four weeks of court.

Fifth district: Guilford, Chatham, Alamance, Orange, Durham, Granville, Person and Caswell, with thirty-seven weeks of court.

Sixth district: Carteret, Jones, Onslow, Lenoir, Duplin, Pender, New Hanover, Brunswick, Columbus and Sampson, with thirty-six weeks of court.

Seventh district: Moore, Cumberland, Bladen, Robeson, Richmond, and Anson, with thirty-eight weeks of court.

Eigth district: Randolph, Montgomery, Stanly, Cabarrus, Rowan, Davidson and Iredell, with thirty-five weeks of court.

Ninth district: Rockingham, Forsyth, Stokes, Yadkin, Wilkes, Alleghany, Surry and Daviewith thirty-four weeks of court.

Tenth district: Ashe, Wautauga, Caldwell, Mitchell, Yancey, McDowell, Burke, Henderson and Transylvania, with thirty-three weeks of court.

Eleventh district: Union, Mecklenburg, Gaston, Lincoln, Catawba, Alexander, Cleveland, Rutherford, and Polk, with thirty-three weeks of court.

Twelfth district: Madison, Buncombe, Haywood, Jackson, Swain, Macon, Clay, Graham and Cherokee, with thirty-six weeks of court.

The new districts will be the third, fourth and eighth, and in these judges are to be appointed. New solicitors will have to be appointed in the 4th, 6th and 10th districts.

A National Library Building.

The necessity for a library building in Washington is made more apparent by every annual report of the Librarian. Mr. Spofford in his current report, says that the library contains 544,687 volumes and 185,000 pamphlets, an increase of 31,246 volumes over the previous year. The law library alone has 63,265 volumes. "The copyright office," the report says, "still shows an increased business, notwithstanding the commercial and industrial depression." Speaking of the necessity for a new library building, the report says: "It is quite unnecessary to add here any further statements to the suggestions urged in many former reports as to the pressing necessity for a permanent and adequate provision for the library of the nation. There is no public want which has been more universally recognized, nor is there any object of expenditure which could be more unanswerably defended on grounds of public expediency, or which would receive a more hearty and general sanction at the hands of the people. It is earnestly hoped that the present Congress will give effect to the general desire by providing for this great collection the accommodation so indispensable and so long delayed." When demagogues are lawgivers and prejudice against learning is rife in high places what can we expect?—*Goldsboro Messenger.*

Cleveland is Our President.

THE DISEASE PRODUCES DISPEPSIA AND DISORDERS THE LIVER AND KIDNEYS. SYMPTOMS OF A TORPID LIVER ARE LOSS OF APPETITE, BOWELS COSTIVE, PAIN IN THE HEAD, WITH A DULL SENSATION IN THE BACK PART, PAIN UNDER THE SHOULDER-BLADE, FULLNESS AFTER EATING, WITH A DISINCLINATION TO EXERTION OF BODY OR MIND, IRRITABILITY OF TEMPER, LOW SPIRITS, WITH A FEELING OF HAVING NEGLECTED SOME DUTY, WEARINESS, DIZZINESS, FLUTTERING AT THE HEART, DOTS BEFORE THE EYES, HEADACHE OVER THE RIGHT EYE, RESTLESSNESS, WITH FITFUL DREAMS, HIGHLY COLORED URINE, AND CONSTIPATION. TUTT'S PILLS ARE ESPECIALLY ADAPTED TO SUCH CASES, ONE DOSE EFFECTS SUCH A CHANGE OF FEELING AS TO ASTONISH THE SUFFERER. THEY INCREASE THE APPETITE, AND CAUSE THE BODY TO TAKE ON FLESH, THUS THE SYSTEM IS NOURISHED, AND BY THEIR TONIC ACTION ON THE DIGESTIVE ORGANS, REGULAR STOOLS ARE PRODUCED. PRICE 25c. 44 MURRAY ST., N.Y.

Can be read many different ways by starting with the centre letter C and taking the most zigzag course to any of the four corners, viz "Cleveland is our President."

—The latest news from Zululand comes by cable. The warriors have all married; they desire in the future, peace and happiness and enough Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup for the next season.

DIED.

On Monday last, in this vicinity, of pneumonia, LEANDER ROMINGER, aged about 52 years.

On Wednesday, March 4th, in this vicinity, (known as the Vineyard, ALLEN CRAVER, aged about 40 years.

Near Midway, Davidson County, on Wednesday, March 4th, S. A. Mock, Esq., aged 68 years.

In South Fork township, this county, an infant of George and Eliza I. Miller.

PUBLIC SALE.

BY ORDER of the Superior Court of Forsyth county, I will sell at public sale, on the premises, House and Lot No. 348, situated on Church Street, in Salem, N. C., (known as the old Negro church or Winkler place,) on the

14th DAY OF APRIL, 1885.

One-fourth the purchase payable in cash, at the end of 30 days from date of sale, and the other three-fourths on 6 months credit, with interest from date of sale, and taking bond and security, and reserve title until further orders of the court.

Sale at 1 o'clock P. M.

C. S. HAUSER, Commissioner.

March 12th.

T. R. PURNELL,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

RALEIGH, N. C.

BUSINESS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

NOW READY.

NEW CALENDAR.

THE NEW YORK OBSERVER CALENDAR FOR 1885

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SELECT SIFTINGS.

An expert baseball player tried to catch a ball thrown from the top of the Washington monument, but was unable to hold it. So great was its velocity that it dented the ground like a cannon ball.

Of mines, the highest in the world is the silver mine of Potosi, in the Andes of Peru, which is stated as being 11,367 feet above the level of the sea, and the deepest mine is the salt mine of Neusalzwerk, Westphalia, which is said to be 2,050 feet below the sea.

There are many curious stories told o painters. Velasquez painted a Spanish admiral so true to life that when King Felipe IV. entered the studio he mistook the painting for the man, and began reproving the supposed officer for neglecting his duty, wasting his time in the studio when he should have been with his fleet.

The practice of indiscriminate plundering on the sea in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, was only a part of the practice of robbing prevailing on the land. Every individual, or town, or state, who chose could equip a vessel and plunder all others. No richly-freighted ship was safe. Entire coasts became asylums for marine freebooters. Towns employed vessels against other towns, and cities thus waged war against each other.

It was once a current notion that a horschair dropped into corrupted water would soon become an animal. The fact, however, is that the hair moves like a living thing, because a number of animalcule cling to it. This ancient vulgar error is mentioned in Shakespeare's "Antony and Cleopatra:"

> Much is breeding,
> Which, like the courser's hair, hath yet but life,
> And not a serpent's poison.

An Englishman with the Nile expedition writes home that the camels are great lovers of tobacco. Let any one smoke a pipe or cigar in the camel compound and the camel will follow the smoker about, place his nose close to the burning tobacco, inhale the fumes with a prolonged snuff, swallow the smoke, then, throwing his head up, with mouth agape and eyes upturned, showing the bloodshot whites, will grunt a sigh of ectasy that would make the fortune of a low comedian in a love scene.

Strange Birds.

The Moguls and natives of Tartary almost pay the owl divine honors, because they attribute to it the preservation of the founder of their empire, Genghis Kahn. That prince, with his small army happened to be surprised and put to flight by his enemies, and forced to conceal himself in a little coppice. An owl settled on the bush under which he was hid, and induced his pursuers not to search there, as they thought it impossible that any man could be concealed in a place where that bird would perch. Thenceforth they held it to be sacred, and every one wore a plume of the feathers of this species on his head. To this day the Kalmucs continue the custom on all great festivals, and some tribes have an idol in the form of an owl to which they fasten the real legs of one.

The goat-sucker is a very curious bird. The enormous gape of its mouth, aided by bristles springing from each side of the upper mandible, furnishes a capacious trap for securing its game. The form and extent of the mouth are so extraordinary, that ages ago the people of Greece and Italy, seeing these birds flying around the goats among the hills and rocks at nightfall, fancied that they sucked their milk, and hence their popular name. Even the learned and philosophic Aristotle partook of this prejudice.

Another species of the goat-suckers is called the night-jar, whose powers of flight are wonderful, exceeding even those of the swallows. The jarring sound, which gives name to the bird, is uttered sometimes while flying, but usually when it is at rest. It seems to be produced in the same manner as the purring of a cat, and resembles it, though much louder. One of them emitting this sound while sitting on the cross of a small church, communicated a sensible vibration to the whole building.

It seems that goat-sucking is not the only crime laid to this bird. According to White, of Selborn, the country people of Southern Europe have a notion that the eve-jar, which they also call a puckeridge, is very injurious to weaning calves, by inflicting, as it strikes them, the fatal distemper known to cow-leeches by the name of puckeridge.

Thus does this harmless, ill-fated bird fall under a double imputation which it by no means deserves. The malady to the cattle is occasioned by a dipterous insect, whose maggots eat their way through the hide of the beast into the flesh and grow to a very large size.

The gold river goat sucker, found in Australia, has the power of shifting its outer toe backward, and captures its insect prey by creeping about on the trees.

The Guacharo-bird, which is about the size of a common fowl, and strictly nocturnal in its habits, is remarkable from the fact that the young of this species becomes exceedingly fat, and at midsummer are collected by the natives and boiled down for the sake of their oil, which is said to resemble olive oil, and to be of such an excellent quality that it will keep for more than a year without becoming rancid. The birds make a horrible noise when their caverns are invaded; and as their abodes are generally regarded with a superstitious dread by the Indians, who believe that the spirits of their ancestors dwell in them, in the pursuit of the young birds for their "oil harvest," as they call it, they seldom venture far from the entrance. The principal resort of these strange birds is the cavern of Guachoro, in the valley of Caripe, in Venezuela.

Animal Suicides.

The London *Lancet* in a recent article on suicide observed that no animals below man ever destroy themselves. This is a surprising assertion to come from a scientific journal, for it is singularly at variance with fact. It is too late to make a serious attempt at denying the tendency of many animals to kill themselves, and while it may be said, and perhaps with some measure of truth, that this tendency is a result of domestication, the admission of that does not change the primary fact. All naturalists have noted animal suicides, and most of them have recorded cases in which the existence of a deliberate purpose was as apparent as in cases of human suicide. The dog, perhaps, is most prone to self-destruction, and dog suicides have been committed for many reasons, as because of old age and growing infirmities, or because of humiliation on account of punishment, or through jealousy, or grief at the loss of a loved master or mistress. A few months ago several cases of unmistakable suicide occurred among the Esquimaux dogs attached to Commander Schley's Arctic expedition. These animals could not endure the warm weather here, and they deliberately jumped overboard, and held their legs stiff so as to insure their sinking.

Those who at this day deny the occurrence of animal suicide no doubt do so in the vain hope of bolstering up the theory of instinct which all modern science negatives. It is terrible to some people to have to admit that animals often exhibit degrees of intellection which it is impossible to distinguish from reason, but facts are much stronger than theories, and the facts in this case make it impossible to maintain seriously such a statement as the *Lancet* has made itself responsible for.—*New York Tribune.*

Don't complain of the baker until you have tested his bread.

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

Ammonia for Plants.

Last year I was induced to try an experiment in chrysanthemum growing, and for this purpose purchased one pound of sulphate of ammonia, which I bottled and corked, as ammonia evaporates very rapidly. I then selected four plants from my collection, putting them by themselves, gave them a teaspoonful of ammonia in a gallon of water twice a week. In a fortnight's time the result was most striking; for though I watered the others with liquid cow manure, they looked lean when compared with the ammonia watered plants, whose leaves turned to a very dark green, which they carried to the edge of the pots until the flowers were out. As a matter of course the flowers were splendid. The ammonia used is rather expensive, as I bought it from a chemist's shop. This year I intend getting agricultural ammonia, which is much cheaper. I have also tried it on strawberries, with the same satisfactory result, the crop being nearly double that of the others. It is very powerful and requires to be used with caution.—*London Garden.*

Remarkable Grape-Growing.

An instance of remarkable success in cultivating foreign grapes, related in the London *Garden*, is doubly interesting from the fact that they were grown on an entirely new and peculiar system. It is in fact an application of the customary method adopted by European vineyardists in the open air—namely, training to a single stem, and keeping the shoots within bounds by pinching and pruning. One house is about 110 feet in length, thirty feet wide, fifteen feet high at the sides. It is planted with 150 vines in six rows, five feet apart; all of the Alicante variety, often known as the Black St. Peters, an old late grape, large and showy but not of highest quality. The crop was certainly wonderful, as the four inner rows of vines are ten feet high and carried fourteen or fifteen bunches each.

The two rows next the sides of the house are necessarily shorter, about six feet high, and had twelve bunches each. "The fruit is as black as sloes, and averaging two pounds a bunch all over the house." A rough calculation gives the weight near upon two tons. When we consider the statement that these vines were but three years planted, it really borders somewhat on the marvelous. Other houses filled with vines five and seven years planted, were equally fine, thus proving the system correct, under the system received here, at least. In this country we are satisfied with one row of vines trained up the rafters, although it is customary to set a row of vines along the back of the house for fruiting until the main vines become large, but no such crop as described above can be raised in this way.

Trees That it Pays to Plant.

In his address on profits of forest culture, Mr. Rothe suggested what trees to plant. He said: "Locust will make fence posts and pavement blocks in eight years from the seed, and large trees in twelve years. It is also well adapted for furniture. Catalpa, which makes the best railroad ties, grows even quicker. Hickory, now largely exported to Europe and in a great demand there, will prove exceedingly profitable. Sown in rows three feet apart, the nuts six inches apart, the young trees will grow up straight and slender. In five years, thinning out may begin, and hoop-poles sold; the next thinning out will give material for spokes and buggy fills, and the best trees, left standing at proper distances, will make fine forest in less than twenty years. Black walnut is of slow growth, but being costly it is worth while to think of planting it for speculation. A forty-acre lot of black walnut now planted will in twenty-five years make its owner independently wealthy without much outlay of labor.

But the most profitable branch of forestry is the cultivation of oak for tanbark on the renewal or hackwald system. The acorns (about six bushels to the acre) will be laid six inches apart and in rows three feet distant. The young saplings taken out by thinning may be used to great advantage in planting. In twelve years the trees will be large enough for cutting and peeling. New sprouts grow from the roots in the same year, and the second growth proves more thrifty than the first. The revenue from such forests may be called perpetual. In Europe vast tracts of second-class land has been forested in this manner. The bark of the young and middle-sized trees contains more tanning and is therefore of higher value than that taken from old trees. Here in Ohio the bark of the chestnut-leaved oak is preferred to all others. The tree is a more rapid grower than other varieties of oak and is satisfied with the poorest of soil.

Cincinnati alone uses 18,000 cords of tanbark per year, and even a larger quantity is consumed in Louisville. Seven trees of one foot in diameter will furnish one cord. The pine now varies from $14 to $28 per cord and is steadily increasing. From carefully prepared reports of the forestry departments of the several German States and of Austria it appears that an acre of properly cultivated Hackwald, of the age of twelve years, will furnish four to five cords of tanbark and about 6,000 feet of timber (board measure) fit for posts and for wagon-makers' work. The revenue from the wood covers all expenses of planting and managing, leaving a surplus.

Large tracts of land are lying waste in Ohio, Kentucky, West Virginia and other States which, by means of forest culture, may be transformed into paying estates.—*New York World.*

Farm and Garden Notes.

Young pigs always sell for good prices, and return a larger profit in proportion to cost, than hogs.

It takes a good deal of cornmeal to counterbalance the effects of frosty air coming through numerous crevices in the hog pen.

Have the stables warm enough to keep the horses comfortable without blankets; they will stand the cold better when out of doors.

It is said that if apples are covered with buckwheat chaff they will keep well, and do not freeze as easily as when straw, sawdust or earth is used.

Adding cost of feeding all the dogs, and the value of the sheep they kill together, it is a question if it is not better to feed all the sheep to the dogs and save the food they eat.

A common herd, well cared for, will often yield better returns than a grade or pure blooded one where the owner places more confidence in blood and pedigree than he does in good care and management.

With fat cattle at seven cents per pound a breeder finds that in feeding four pounds of corn and fodder together, cut fine, with two pounds of linseed meal to each steer, the corn brings about seventy cents per bushel.

If the little striped bugs seem inclined to have a feast at my expense, an Ohio farmer says: I dust some soot or fine ashes over the vines some morning before the dew is off. The dew will hold the soot or ashes on the leaves and the bugs will leaves for parts unknown.

Sheep enable the farmer to use certain kinds of provender that would not be saleable without their aid. Hence, supposing that sheep do not return any profit at all, which, however, is not admitted, yet if they assist in saving that which is often wasted they pay well for their keep.

An English poultryman says that on the first appearance of gapes, make a quart of oatmeal porridge, stir into it a tallow candle, and administer it warm to the chicks. Repeat the remedy every two hours. He states that he has never lost a chick from gapes when the above was administered.

In skimming the cream from milk, there should always be milk enough skimmed with the cream to give butter, when churned, a bright, clean look. Butter churned from clear cream, with little or no milk in it, will usually have an oily or shiny look. This shows that the grain of the butter is injured, which affects the keeping qualities of the butter.

Whenever a permanent fence is needed it should be straight and occupy as little land as possible. It is not necessary to make a post and board fence. With wire and a stake posts and rails will answer every purpose, and cost comparatively little. Land that has been long occupied by a Virginia worm fence is generally fertile, and the crops grown on land saved by straightening its crooks will very soon pay the expense of the change.

Every year the proportion of grass-fed beef is decreasing, and this involves a much larger use of corn as feed. At the far West farmers are going into the culture of corn that they may finish off their grass-fed cattle. In the higher latitudes where corn cannot be grown, cattle are driven to those sections where it can be, and in some cases the cattle men are buying farms in Kansas and Iowa, as a supplement to their ranching operations in Montana.

Young turkeys require great attention up to the age of six weeks. A person of experience might not loose more than four or five out of fifty in a favorable season. No hard grain should be fed until they are five or six weeks old. Bread and milk, with hard-boiled eggs, should be fed at first. Afterwards, the curd from clabbered milk is one of the best things for them, alone or mixed with ground oats. Scalded milk can be used for a change.

On sandy soil after a few years' cropping the sorrel seed is apt to come in. Farmers often say that the land has become "sour," and lime is used to remedy the difficulty. But lime is less helpful to sandy than any other kind of soil. The cause of the trouble in such cases is a lack of fertility preventing growth of clover, and the sorrel comes in because it can thrive on poorer soil. Potash is almost always deficient in light land, and a dressing of leached or unleached wood ashes will make a vigorous clover growth and extirpate all weeds that a good clover crop will smother.

Household Hints and Recipes.

Pieces of cheese cloth make the very best kind of dusters Cut them and hem them.

To prevent patent leather from cracking, always warm the leather before inserting the foot in the shoe. Heat renders patent leather soft and pliable.

Stair carpets should always have three or four thicknesses of paper put under them, at or over the edge of every stair, which is the part where they first wear out.

To make green corn pudding, take six large ears of sweet corn grated, one quart of milk, two well-beaten eggs, not quite full teacup sugar. Mix and bake. No buttered dish.

When roasting a chicken or small fowl there is danger of the legs browning or becoming too hard to be eaten. To avoid this take strips of cloth, dip them into a little melted lard, or even just rub them over with lard, and wind them around the legs. Remove them in time to allow the chicken to brown delicately.

Parsnip balls are excellent for an entre. Parboil six large parsnips, and let them get quite cold, then peel them and grate them, beat two eggs until very light, and mix with the grated parsnip, adding enough flour to give coherence to the mixture; flour the hands and make flat balls. Have hot lard in a shallow kettle and drop the balls gently into it; fry them until they are well browned on both sides. Send to the table very hot

The following is a celebrated remedy for freckles, and may be compounded at home: Best English mustard powder, a tablespoonful; lemon juice, enough to make a thin paste; oil of almonds, a teaspoonful. Mix them well, and apply, spread in a thick plaster, night and morning until the skin smarts. After a few days the scarf-skin should loosen and the freckles disappear. After they had gone the surface should be washed several times daily with a solution of borax, and the patient should not venture into the open air for some days.

A comparatively inexpensive cream cake is made of two cups of sugar, two cups and three-quarters of another cup of flour, half a cup of sweet milk, four eggs, a piece of butter as large as two eggs, one teaspoonful of cream of tartar, a half a teaspoonful of soda. This may be baked in three or four layers. The cream is made of one cup of sugar, half a cup of flour, two eggs, the whites and yolks beaten separately, and the whites beaten to stiff froth, and one pint of milk. Let this cook until it is thick, let it cool, and then flavor with vanilla.

A delicate white pudding is made by soaking one teacupful of gelatine in one pint of cold water; Let it stand for an hour, then add one pint of boiling water, the juice of two lemons, and two cups of sugar. Strain this and add the whites of five eggs beaten to a perfectly stiff froth. Let this become quite cold before serving. The sauce for this pudding is made of one quart of boiling milk; beat the yolks of five eggs with half a cup of sugar, and stir into the milk. When cool flavor to your taste. The quantity here given will be sufficient for nine good sized dishes, or with less generosity, a tenth may be distributed.

Luminous Lizards.

"Some of the geckos have a remarkable arrangement for clinging to the wall, and in the East I have observed them at twilight climbing or crawling along the wall over my head just like flies, and upon these insects they mainly feed. One of the most curious has the faculty of becoming luminous at will, and they have been observed crouching on a limb, gleaming just like a coal of fire. A friend of mine, also a collector," continued the speaker, "was on a trip through Asia once, and saw a remarkable collection of these fire bodies.

"They had been tramping through a rough country for several days, and one night came to camp in a thick scrub forest, and, the tents being set, they turned in. My friend's native servant slept in the same tent with him, and in the middle of the night all hands were awakened by a terrific scream from the man, who, when the others awoke, was rushing about the tent yelling at the top of his voice, and literally raining what what appeared to be coals of fire. After a while they got him calmed down, and the luminous objects were found to be merely the innocent lizards. Attracted by something, they had crawled into the tent, and were roaming over the prostrate sleeper, when one happened to cross his face—hence all the trouble.

"No," said the scientist, in answer to a question, "no one has ever solved the problem of the curious light that these animals emit. It is a light so luminous, in fact, that you can read by it, yet gives out not the faintest heat; it also gleams brightly when the animal is plunged into the water; in fact, it is one of the puzzles that never has and probably never will be solved.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

Many apple trees in Kansas are said to have borne three crops of apples dur the past year.

OUR WEATHER PROPHETS.

MAKING OFFICIAL OBSERVATIONS AND PREDICTIONS.

The Course of the Storms Generally Eastward—What Cold Waves are —Independent Weather Prophe s.

The science of meteorology is still in its infancy. About fourteen years ago the first predictions, being then called "probabilities," were made by the signal service. In order to secure accurate observations taken by over two hundred observers located in different parts of the United States, and all taken at exactly the same instant of time, it was decided by Congress to make these observers amenable to military discipline by enlisting them in the signal corps of the army. The wisdom of this measure, it is claimed by the officers of the service, is amply proven by the clock-work precision with which each man performs his duty. Three times daily, at intervals of eight hours, is he noting the reading of his instruments: First, the weight of the elastic force of the atmosphere as shown by the barometer; second, the relative humidity or per cent of moisture contained in the air, as determined by the hygrometer; third, the velocity, force and direction of the wind, as per anemometer; and lastly, the kind, amount and direction of clouds, and amount of rainfall. For the purpose of brevity this is reduced to cypher form, and within thirty minutes from the time the first instrument is read the full observation is received by telegraph at the office of the chief signal officer in this city.

These observation offices are distributed over every section of the country from Florida to Oregon. They record their observations at exactly the same moment (Washington time). Therefore when received at headquarters and their facts and figures charted upon a map of the United States, the chart becomes a simple photograph of the conditions existing in the atmosphere at that moment. It is from this chart that the predictions for the following day are made. By drawing a line connecting all stations of the same barometric pressure the area of lowest barometer is easily located. Moist air being lighter than dry, the center of low barometer becomes the storm center. This center has no wind direction geographically, the atmosphere moving with a rotary motion upward and the surrounding air being drawn toward the center. The winds always blow from a heavy atmospheric pressure toward the point of least resistance, moving spirally inward toward the storm-center.

The low area is usually several hundred miles in extent. When the storm is stationary its form is nearly circular, but when moving eastward its sides are depressed until it becomes an oval, the depression being proportionate with its velocity. Twenty-four hours is the average time required for a storm to travel from the Mississippi river to New York, and nearly the same time from New York to Newfoundland.

The preparation of these daily weather charts enable the students to go back fourteen years and find a complete record of every storm that has occurred during that time; where formed, the direction and velocity with which it traveled across the country, and all the natural phenomena attendant upon it from its inception to its dissipation. It is the accuracy of these records that has enabled the United States to take the first place among all nations in the progress made in the science of meteorology; and it is the study of them that enables the indication officer of the signal service to detect the formation of a storm in its incipiency and to foretell the path it will travel and give warning accordingly.

The course of storms is universally eastward. No storm of the Pacific coast ever reaches us, as, in crossing successively the several ranges of mountains intervening, the atmosphere is forced up to such an elevation that all moisture is condensed by cold and it descends the eastern slope of the Rocky mountains a perfectly dry air; indeed, so void of all humidity that hunters cure fresh meat in the middle of summer by simply hanging it on the limbs of trees, and the region for a hundred miles east of the hills is a barren waste.

Many of our severest storms form in the region just west of the Mississippi river, pass eastward off the Atlantic coast, and augmenting in force as they cross the ocean, continue their course over Europe until dissapated by encountering some range of mountains. Between July and October the United States is usually visited by from one to three heavy storms, which come up from the West Indies, crossing the extreme Southern States in a northeasterly direction, and then following up the coast violent gales always attend. It is claimed that millions of dollars are annually saved to shipping interests of the Atlantic ports by means of the warnings displayed by the signal service several hours in advance of these storms.

A cold wave is an immense river of air flowing from the Arctic regions southward through British America, and entering the United States between the Rocky mountains and the Great Lakes, when it spreads out East and South. It always comes from the same direction, and usually takes about twenty-four hours to travel from St. Paul, Minn., to New York and Washington. As the cold waves come from the Northwest it would be natural to suppose that the warm waves come from the equatorial regions. But such is not the case. They also come from the Northwest. When observations become more general over the entire world, it is presumed that this seeming inconsistency will be explained.

Every few years some person suddenly gains notoriety as a weather prophet by predicting snow or rain several months in advance. They usually claim that their predictions are based upon some astronomical influence. The claim that there is any ground for such prediction is disputed by the best authority. Relying upon the constancy of climate, which has been established by observation, we may predict the general character of any month in the year with a fair degree of accuracy. Observations continued for an entire century at various places both in the United States and Europe, show that the climate of a country remains precisely the same from age to age,; that one extreme will certainly be equalized by another; that the mean annual rainfall is the same, the mean temperature the same, the mean direction of the wind the same, and the mean of the last frost in spring and the first in autumn the same. If several months have been unusually warm, or extremely cold it is not to be supposed that the climate has changed and that the succeeding months will be similar in character; but we should rather anticipate weather of an opposite description, as we know that all fluctuations of temperature are soon equalized. In the same manner, if the snow and rain-fall for the year have been considerably less than the mean precipitation, it is equally certain that the next year, or the succeeding two years, will be proportionately large. It is probably upon this general law of equalization that our independent weather prophet depends for any foreknowledge he may gain. But it is not specific enough as to boundaries and dates to be of any practical value.—*Washington Star.*

A pianoforte railway carriage is being built for an English railway. It is suspected by the Norristown *Herald* that when a passenger in an ordinary coach becomes unruly and insulting he will be punished by being locked up in the piano car.

The imperial court at Leipsic has decided that beer ought to consist only of malt, hops and water.

The Offerings of the Dead.

Probably few among us fully realize how tremendous a proportion of the world's worship, in all ages, and in all countries, has ever been, and even continues to be, lavished on deceased ancestors. Next to the simplest forms of nature worship must assuredly rank that not only of the great departed—the heroes are exalted to the rank of demigods—but the human ancestors of every degree. Time would fail us, were we to allow ourselves a retrospective glance over bygone ages, to note the place held by this reverence among all the mightiest races of the earth. We find it in the rude worship of African tribes, when the careless slaughter of a snake or a crow is sufficient to exasperate races who believe that under these forms their ancestors are guarding them from harm. And in many Pacific isles that reverence takes almost identical forms, and the fear of angering the dead, forms the necessity of propitiating them, is a perpetual care overshadowing the living. To turn to the more elaborated systems of civilized man, we cannot but note how largely homage to the dead enters into the devotions of the living. Look, for instance, at India, and the Brahminical teaching on this subject accepted by two hundred millions of our fellow-subjects. They are taught that no matter how good a man has been, if his funeral rites are not properly conducted, and his cremation is neglected, he becomes a malignant demon, (unless indeed his remains should find their way to the holy river Ganges). The man who dies a violent death—by the hand of the executioner, by suicide, or by accident—and whose corpse is not rescued and duly honored, becomes a Bhuta, i. e., and evil demon. Should it be impossible to recover the body, his son ought to make an image of sacred kusa grass to represent him, and cremate that in his stead. Among the unhappy demon-spirits are numbered all those who have died without leaving sons to make offerings on their behalf; therefore the ancient Vedas provided for special services of extraordinary length, and most intricate ritual, to be conducted by sixteen classes of priests. These continued for weeks, and sometimes for years, their object being to obtain from the favor of the gods an unbroken line of descendants for three generations, in order to secure the proper performance of funeral rites. As every man was bound to secure the happiness of three past generations, so he himself was dependent on the three that came after him, and thus were seven generations ever linked together. In those ancient days, 500 B. C., ere cattle had become objects of worship, a cow was sacrificed at funerals that the dead might feast on the aroma, as doubtless the surveyors did on the substantial reality; portions were also placed in the hands and on other parts of the corpse, which was then burned, and the spirit was wafted upward on the smoke. Then for many days the family daily offered balls of rice at the place of cremation, that the germ of a new body might feed thereon and develop; till this was accomplished, the dead was a restless, disembodied ghost, incapable of suffering hell or enjoying heaven. After this the ashes were collected in an urn and buried, and thenceforth periodical offerings of water and rice balls were offered, with prayers to all the dead relations of the three last generations, who then, as now, were wholly dependent on the living for the supply of all things needful to them, as well as their deliverance from purgatory.—*British Quarterly Review.*

Ancient Mexican Sacrifices.

The following extract is from the work, "Native Religions of Mexico and Peru:" The Mexican sacrifices were, in truth, of the most frightful description. It was an axiom among the Aztecs that none but human sacrifices were truly efficacious. They were continually making war in order to get a supply of victims. They regarded the victim, when once selected, as a kind of incarnation of the deity who was ultimately to consume his flesh, or at any rate his heart. They retained the practice of cannibalism as a religious rite, and as though they had some of the redskin's blood in their veins, they refined upon the tortures to which they forced those victims, whom they had almost adored the moment before, to undergo at last.

To celebrate the close of the annual rule of Tezcatlpoca, which fell at the beginning of May, they set apart a year beforehand the handsomest of the prisoners of war captured during the preceding year. They clothed him in a costume resembling that of the image of the god. He might go and come in freedom, but he was always followed by eight pages, who served at once as an escort and a guard. As he passed, I will not say that the people either knelt or did not kneel before him, for in Mexico the attitude expressive of religious adoration was that of squatting down upon the haunches. As he passed, then, the people squatted all along the streets as soon as they heard the sound of the bells that he carried on his hands and feet.

Twenty days before the festival they redoubled their care and attention. They bathed him, anointed him with perfume, and gave him four beautiful damsels as companions, each one bearing the name of a goddess, and all of them instructed to leave nothing undone to make their divine spouse as happy as possible. He then took part in splendid banquets, surrounded by the great Mexican nobles. But the day before the great festival they placed him and his four wives on board a royal canoe and carried them to the other side of the lake. In the evening the four goddesses quitted their unhappy god, and his eight guardians conducted him to a lonely teocalli, a league distant, where he was flung upon the stone of sacrifices and his heart torn from his bosom. He must disappear and die with the god whom he represented, who must now make way for Nitzilopochtli. This latter deity likewise had his human counterpart, who had to lead a war-dance in his name before being sacrificed. He had the grotesque privilege of choosing the hour of his own immolation, but under the condition that the longer he delayed it the less would his soul be favored in the abode of Nitzilopochtli.

A Devil Fish One Hundred Feet Long.

We find the following in a letter written to Professor Baird, United States fish commissioner: Captain Keene states that when fishing on the Grand Bank, in latitude 44 degrees north, longitude 50 degrees west (approximately) he found floating at the surface near his vessel one of the large squid, the body of which measured as accurately as it could be from a dory, was fifty feet long, while the tentacles, all of which were intact and uninjured, were longer than the body, making the entire length more than one hundred feet. The tentacles were larger around than the body of a stout man. He cut the squid up and boated aboard three dory-loads, probably about three tons' weight, and he estimates that there was at least one to two more boat-loads which he left to drift away. I have frequently heard of fishermen finding pieces of tentacles, etc., which might belong to animals nearly or quite as large as the one above mentioned but I have never before met with any one who has had the fortune to see entire such a king of mollusks. The information which he furnishes seems to be of more than ordinary importance, since it enables us to form more accurate estimates of the maximum growth attained by these great "devil fish."

Temesvar, Hungary, is the first city in Europe to have its streets lighted throughout by electricity.

Holding Him Cheap.

There are some circumstances in which it is better to be a Russian nobleman than an English gentleman, and apparently among them may be reckoned the unpleasant circumstance of falling into the hands of a set of Italian brigands. A short time ago a Russian nobleman, Count Woarof, and his wife were captured by a party of Italian bandits in the neighborhood of Palermo. The lady, we read, was restored to liberty after a few hours detention, but her husband was carried away into the mountains. The authorities, appealed to for assistance, failed in their endeavors to discover the whereabouts of the Russian count, and his wife was beginning to fear the worst that could happen when she received a letter, telling her that her husband was alive and well, but would only be set free on the reception of a sum of money "equivalent to the value of a Russian." "We allow you twenty-four hours to reflect in," added the writer of the missive—that is to say the chief of the brigands—"and we advise you not to show this or betray our hiding place to the police." Before the day granted had expired the countess had sent six hundred roubles to the place indicated, and the captive recovered his freedom. He was told by the chief of the band as he was departing that had he been an English gentleman ten times six hundred roubles would have been required to ransom him; but for a Russian nobleman they were satisfied with the trifling amount they received.

New Zealand Songstress.

Madame Marie Carandini, Musical Artist, Wellington, N. Z., writes to the Christchurch, New Zealand, *Telegraph:* "I have used St. Jacob's Oil, and find much relief in case of rheumatism, and for all neuralgic pains."

Smokers are warned by a celebrated optician from reading and smoking at the same time. The blue of the smoke imposes unequal work upon the two eyes.

A Strong Endowment

is conferred upon that magnificent institution, the human system, by Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" that fortifies it against the encroachments of disease. It is the great blood purifier and alterative, and as a remedy for consumption, bronchitis and all diseases of a wasting nature, its influence is rapid, efficacious and permanent. Sold everywhere.

The shoe dealer always does a big business He sells right and left.

Any lady who desires further information than can be given in the limited public space of newspaper columns can obtain Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham's pamphlet, "Guide to Health," by sending a stamp to Lynn, Mass.

Frugality is founded on the principle that all riches have limits.

Life Preserver.

If you are losing your grip on life, try "Wells' Health Renewer." Goes direct to weak spots.

Mensman's Peptonized beef tonic, the only preparation of beef containing its *entire nutritious properties.* It contains blood-making force generating and life-sustaining properties; invaluable for indigestion, dyspepsia, nervous prostration, and all forms of general debility; also, in all enfeebled conditions, whether the result of exhaustion, nervous prostration, overwork or acute disease, particularly if resulting from pulmonary complaints. Caswell, Hazard & Co., Proprietors, New York. Sold by druggists.

Pretty Women

Ladies who would retain freshness and vivacity. Try "Wells' Health Renewer."

"Rough on Itch."

"Rough on Itch" cures humors, eruptions, ring-worm, tetter, salt rheum, chilblains.

The drunkard is the liquor-dealer's rye tanned man.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.			
Beef cattle, good to prime l w	11½@		12
Calves, com'n to prime veals	7 @		9½
Sheep	4½@		5
Lambs	5½@		6
Hogs—Live	4½@		4¾
Dressed, city	7¼@		8
Flour—Ex. St., good to fancy	3 60 @	4	50
West. good to choice	3 85 @	4	90
Wheat—No. 2, Red	91 @		93½
Rye—State	70 @		72
Barley—Four-rowed State	@		78¾
Corn—Ungrad. West, mixed	52 @		56
Oats—Mixed West	37 @		40
Mixed Western	36 @		38
Hay—Med. to pr. Timothy	85 @		90
Straw—No. 1, Rye	90 @		95
Lard—City Steam	7 40 @	7	50
Butter—State Creamery	19 @		26
Dairy	17 @		25
West. Im. Creamery	16 @		24
Factory	10 @		20
Cheese—State Factory	9 @		13
Skims	3½@		7
Western	5 @		10
Eggs—State and Penn	27 @		—
BUFFALO.			
Sheep—Good to Choice	3 10 @	4	75
Lambs—Western	5 00 @	5	30
Steers—Western	5 90 @	6	50
Hogs—Good to Choice Yorks	4 80 @	4	50
Flour—C'y ground n. process	5 80 @	5	90
Wheat—No. 1, Hard Duluth	1 12 @		
Corn—No. 2, Mixed New	@		60
Oats—No. 2, Mixed Western	39 @		
Barley—Two-rowed State	— @		—
Beef—Ex. plate and family	13 50 @	14	50
Hogs—Live	4¾@		5
Northern Dressed	6 @		6¼
Pork—Ex. Prime, per bbl	12 50 @	13	00
Flour—Winter Wheat pat's	5 50 @	5	75
Corn—High Mixed	56½@		57
Oats—Extra White	40 @		41
Rye—State	72 @		75
WATERTOWN (MASS.) CATTLE MARKET.			
Beef—Extra quality	6 62½@	7	25
Sheep—Live weight	3½@		4
Lambs	4¾@		6¼
Hogs—Northern, d. w	5¾@		6
PHILADELPHIA.			
Flour—Penn. family, good	3 37 @	3	75
Wheat—No. 2, Red	90 @		93
Rye—State	@		72
Corn—State Yellow	50 @		54
Oats—Mixed	@		35
Butter—Creamery Extra Pa	26 @		30
Cheese—N. Y. Full Cream	11¾@		14

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GERMAN REMEDY

FOR PAIN.

Cures RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, SCIATICA, Lumbago, Backache, Headache, Toothache, Sore Throat, Swellings, Sprains, Bruises, Burns, Scalds, Frost Bites, and other Pains and Aches.

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100 Doses One Dollar

CATARRH

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CREAM BALM

when applied into the nostrils, will be absorbed, effectually cleansing the head of catarrhal virus, causing healthy secretions. It allays inflammation, protects the membrane from fresh colds, completely heals the sores and restores the senses of taste and smell.

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A few applications relieve. *A thorough treatment will cure.* Agreeable to use. Send for circular. 50 cents at druggists, (0 cents by mail registered.

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R. U. AWARE

THAT

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